The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,216, New Series.]

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

[Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52
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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.—The fine first class Teak Frigate built passenger ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, for 14 years, Henry Morris, Commander, late of the *Earl Balcarras*, has first-rate accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

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FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

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FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 10th March, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

7th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
„ „ the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

7th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 6 P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 12 o'clock noon positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 A. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Fairle*, J. Stephens, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the ship, and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Prudhoe*, Johnson, Commander, from London, are requested to send off boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Johnson will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the ship's side.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
1st March 1862. Agents.

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MACINDOE, ROGERS, & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of Dubashes carried on by Eduljee Sorabjee, Sorabjee Muncherjee, and Sorabjee Eduljee, under the name and style of Eduljee Sorabjee Dubash and Co. from the 7th day of May 1847 has been dissolved on the 30th day of April 1861, and from that day the business of the said firm has been carried on by Sorabjee Eduljee alone on his own account. I the undermentioned partner, thereon have no connection whatever with that party from the said date. Persons having any intercourse with the said Sorabjee Eduljee are hereby warned, that the business carried on by him, has no connection with me, and whoever will deal with him in any way, they will do so at their own risk.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

COHEN & CO.

TERMS CASH.—Have on Commission Sale, Spotted Shirtings, Stilton Cheese, Champagne, Vina Tinto, Sherry of Sorts, Ginger Wine, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Chains, an Invoice of Gold Edged Porcelainware, &c. &c.

Also,

An Excellent Gray Saddle Horse, A Brougham and horse, Self Driving Phaeton.

N. B.—Godown closed on Saturdays.

27, Medow Street.

Memorial Fund—His Late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

RESOLUTIONS, PUBLIC MEETING, JANUARY 14th, 1862. *Moved by* The Lord Bishop of London. *Seconded by* Colonel Wilson.—That this Meeting deeply deploring the irreparable loss the country has sustained by the lamented death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, whose powerful and well-regulated mind and great abilities have for more than twenty years been unceasingly devoted to improving the condition of the humbler classes and to the development and extension of Science and Art, and to the judicious education and training of the Royal Family, is of opinion that a lasting Memorial should be erected commemorative of his many virtues, and expressive of the gratitude of the people.

Moved by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. *Seconded by* Western Wood, Esq., M.P.—That the Memorial recommended should be of a monumental and national character, and that its design and mode of execution be approved by Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Moved by Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P. *Seconded by* the Hon. George Denman, M.P.—That Committees throughout the United Kingdom be formed to raise subscriptions to the proposed Memorial, and that *all* Her Majesty's subjects be invited to subscribe.

Moved by Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P. *Seconded by* P. Le Neve Foster, Esq.—That a Committee be formed, consisting of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions, with power to add to their number, and that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor be President of the same, and Treasurer of the Fund.

President.

The Right Honourable William Cubitt, LORD MAYOR.

Committee.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.
The Right Hon. the Marquis of Breadalbane, K. T.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Stratford De Redcliffe, G. C. B.
The Earl of Coventry.
Lord Elcho, M.P.
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Sir James Tyler.
Sir Charles Fox.
The Very Rev. Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's.
The Very Rev. the Archdeacon of London.
Baron L. De Rothschild, M.P.
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Sir Jas. Duke, Bart, M.P., Ald.
Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P.
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Western Wood, Esq., M.P
John Wood, Esq.

With power to add to their Number.

MICHAEL GIBBS, }
S. R. GOODMAN, } *Hon. Secs.*
S. BROWN, }

Moved by the Earl of Coventry, *Seconded by* Samuel Morley, Esq.—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for convening and presiding over the same.

The Bombay Branches of the Agra and United Service Bank Limited and of the Oriental Bank Corporation are authorised to receive subscriptions to the above fund.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

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H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

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GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

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For diffusing the Fragrance of Flowers in Apartments, purifying the Air, &c.		
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SALOON GUNS, smooth bore, No. 3, twisted barrels, cleaning rod and patent second trigger, with shield to protect the eye from escaped particles of powder or cap, together with 1000 bulletted caps	100	0
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GILT BEADING, of various widths, in which pictures of any size may be framed to order.		
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Consists of a pressure head, tubing and whistle, and is constructed for various purposes and situations		
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE Committee of Directors will receive up to noon of MONDAY next the 10th instant, Sealed Tenders for the supply of (600) Six Hundred Bolts of CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in equal proportion, as also of (2,000) Two Thousand Gallons of BOILED LINSEED OIL.

The Tenders should specify the price of the Canvas per yard, and samples of both articles should be forwarded to the Company's Storekeeper, Byculla.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT,
Acting Secretary.

Byculla, Railway Office, 6th March 1862.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Luesia point, of the plains of Choak point and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House, Commission and General Agents, &c.
No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers.

Medow Street.

TO LET.

AN AIRY OFFICE, situated in the Apollo Street, recently vacated by the Shipping Register Office. For particulars apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee and Co., No. 6, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.s Cotton Screw.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Dean Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort.

FOR SALE—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices; and also Second Hand Silver Watches. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

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Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

FOR SALE.

Forays among Salmon and Deer. By Jas. Conway	Rs.	3	12
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28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under the Patronage of the Gentlemen of the Gymkhana Club.

MR. F. BURY begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have the honor of again appearing before them on Tuesday the 18th of March 1862, in the Petite Comedy entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES"

and by desire the Screaming farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress, Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY.
Manager.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 8th March 1862, a Grand and Extraordinary Representation for the benefit of the Juvenile Clowns Paul and Endre.

We beg to lay before you the Programme of this evening's entertainment, trusting you will honour us with your Patronage.

Your obedient Servants,
PAUL AND ENDRE.

Programme.

1. Overture by the Band.
2. *For the first time.*—The Drummer Boy an Act of travestisment, by Young Endre.
3. *For the first time.*—Lofty Pyramids and showers of Summersaults on the American Battoute, by Mr. T. McCollum and Company.
4. Intermede by the Contortionist W. Clifton.
5. *For the first time.*—The Clown and his Granny in difficulties, by G. Buckly and Co.
6. *For the first time.*—Mastrillia the Brigand of Terracina a Pantomic Equestrian Scene, by Mr. T. McCollum, G. Buckly and Clifton.
7. Intermede by the Juvenile Clowns Paul and Endre.
8. Meymond and Colitri twin Ponies trained and Performed by T. McCollum.
9. The much Admired Etheopian Ballette, by Buckley, Clifton, Paul and Endre.

15 Minutes Intermission.

10. *For the first time.*—The Trainer and his Jockey, a Comic Equestrian Scene by T. McCollum, Buckly and Clifton.
11. A Comic Duel by the Juvenile Clowns Paul and Endre.
12. *For the first time* The Perch Chair.

This wonderful Performance is acknowledged to be the most difficult feat in the Gymnastic art and never been accomplished by any other artists but T. McCollum and W. Clifton.

13. The Incomparable Young Endre in his Great Hurdle Act.
14. L'Ariel Voltige on the Cord Volant, by W. Clifton.
15. The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with *for the first time* A Comic Patomime the Miller's Frolic, by the Company.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees	4
Unreserved Seats	„	3
Amphitheatre	„	2
Gallery	„	1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

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Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

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Memorial to His Late Royal Highness The Prince Consort.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, IN BOMBAY, for the above Fund will be received by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

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Camp Neemuch, 1st March 1862.

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Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans,

Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from	Rs.	60 to 600.
Rings	„	„	10 to 300.
Necklets	„	„	30 to 250.
Ladies' Chains	„	„	50 to 300.
Albert do.	„	„	40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.
Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters Civil Military and Naval Tailors.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 8th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	99¾.
Madras	30 days' sight	99½. [$100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213½ per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15 ex Divd.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis
Do. New Shares	37.4.1	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nom. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,900	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Rs. 500 p. sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 770 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	88½
" Loan 1842-43	88½
" Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 5
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 218½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China	no offers.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (March 7th, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 216 to 217
Dhollera	" 207 to 208
Oomrawuttee	" 200 to 201
Compta	" 179
Dharwar Sawginned	None.
New Banee, and Nuggar	" 178 to 179
Khandeish	" 192 to 193
NEW COTTON to Arrive:	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 205 to 206
Dhollerah (Do.)	" 190 to 191
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	" 190 to 191
Varacole (Do.)	" 177 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	" 249 to 250

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1530 to 1535.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black	" 24 to 25
and White)	33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

Head Office ... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the Services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
" On demand	1s. 11¼d.
On Scotland	1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland	1s. 11¼d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand		1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 sums under £10 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	" "
Do. do. 6 do.	4	" "
Do. do. 12 do.	5	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation in exchange for Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. " 6 "	5	"	"
Do. " 12 "	6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6	months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¼d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¼d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at ½ day's sight	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchase Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4	"
Deposits for 3 months	4	"
Do. do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. do. 12 do.	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 7	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 6th March.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	ditto.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	ditto.

Departure.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To
Mar. 7	Tropic Bird	Dawson	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—41 natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. Reid, C. S.; Captain LeCocq; Lieut. M. Graham, and 124 deck.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. Travers; Mr. Hindman, and 14 deck.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Gibson Craig*, G. Smith, bound to London.
Ship *Peter Maxwell*, J. Marshall, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Bokary Mohidin Sumdanee*, Nacoda, bound to Colsagurpatam.
Ship *Mornington*, P. Lowen, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Early Dawn*, J. W. Eves, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Tamerlane*, G. Caldwell, bound to Liverpool.

The ship *Lizzie Oakford*, for Liverpool began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 7th March 1862.

For London.

Robroy.—Loose Bones, 15 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Vernon.—896 bundles Coir Yarn, 128 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co.

Cleadon.—50 bales Cow Hides, 312½ corges, Edward Bates and Co.; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Pride of the Ocean.—56 pieces E. Teeth, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., Buvunjee Vullybhoy.

Victoria.—1 Bombay Working Box, Framjee Hormusjee.

Minerva.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 9 bales Cow Hides, 47½ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Seafield.—50 cases Gum Arabic, 139 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., Ebram Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Sebastopol.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Beechworth.—200 bundles Hemp, 200 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Clara Wheeler.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt, Chuttoorbhoz Assaria.

Tudor.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt, Dinshaw Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Feronia.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 173 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Duke of Wellington.—600 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Toolsidass Nanjee.

Madge Wild Fire.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—Loose Bones, 40 cwt., Jooma Natha; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dyalldass Buchamull; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Mohunjee Narunjee.

Gertrude.—65 bales Cotton, 195 cwt., Vusunjee Dewchund; 50 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Khatesy Tullany; 120½ bales Cotton, 421¼ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Luckmichund Nursy Sons; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 99 cwt., Munordass Lalldass.

Queen of the Seas.—300 bags Linseed, 454 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Walljee Moolam.

Glendower.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.; 37 bales Wool, 111 cwt., Megjee Ramjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Godoo Preamjee.

Nagasaki.—1,500 bundles Linseed, 750 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.

Margaret.—790 bundles Linseed, 395 cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

Cameronian.—1,000 packages Wet Dates, 1,099½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Black Eagle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Leckie and Co.

For New York.

Ticonderaga.—2,400 bags Linseed, 3,500 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.

Lezzie Oakford.—8,000 bags Linseed, 12,000 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

For Marseilles.

Raphael.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 75 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Clyde.

Broomilaw.—530 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

For the Calcutta.

Glen Isla.—Loose Sandle Wood, 128½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.

Steamer *Emeu*—3 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 288 pieces, Jairam Damjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Bombay. (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	Bombay.
1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Aden.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

	FOR LONDON.	
853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
829	Minerva, Merrymann—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1196	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.	
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
823	Rob Roy, Bridie.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
629	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
1045	Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.	(l. c. March 4)
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1234	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	
	FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.	
1000	Land O'Cakes, Sharer—J. Tanner & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1023	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
1068	Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1049	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. March 6)
936	Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
890	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
560	Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.	
879	Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.	
519	Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1300	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
790	Glendower, Hughes.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
1195	Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
800	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co	(c. l. Feb. 20)
1039	Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge	(c. l. March 7)
1149	Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
965	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
1238	North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
853	Northern Bride, J. Brown—Remington & Co.	
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 9)
1650	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
2035	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
440	Richard Cobden,—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
938	Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co	(c. l. Feb 20)
764	Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1069	Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
998	Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co.	
1800	Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1121	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
516	Ruphel, Souchan—D. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 27)
	FOR FALMOUTH.	
587	Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
	FOR HAVRE.	
342	Bengali, E. Rosse.	(c. l. Feb. 8)
	FOR THE CLYDE.	
518	Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.	
	FOR JOODA.	
300	Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.	(c. l. Feb. 22)
508	Kossuth, Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.	(c. l. Feb. 22)
	FOR CHINA &c.	
1200	Madras, H. W. King.	(c. l. March 6)
	FOR PERSIAN GULF.	
	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)
	FOR COLSAGURPATAM.	
91	Mohidin, Sumdanee—Nacoda Apa Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
91	Hemeda—Nocoda—H. R. Buladina.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
1459	Emeu, Rennoldson.	(c. l. March 6)
	FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.	
369	Glen Isla, Paynt—H. M. Seedic.	(c. l. Feb. 27)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
	Tilly (s) Beyts—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. March 5)
870	Walso Ken, Bulman—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
	FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.	
940	Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 27.)
	FOR HOODOODA.	
293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
	FOR MALABAR COAST.	
661	Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
	FOR NEW YORK.	
1275	Ticonderoga—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
	NOT FIXED.	
744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	
1162	Africa, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co.	
112	Alice, Nicholas—Dinshaw Bhicajee.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.	
882	Bramley Moore, Williams—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	
1391	Bosphorus, Pendleton—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
1152	British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.	
487	Celestial Breeze, Quilhampton—H. S. Arbee.	
1496	Chickasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(in Dock)
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	
260	Colportour, Libidolee—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.	
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	
1152	Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.	
755	Fairlie, Stephens—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
967	Falkland, J. Macfarlane—W. Nicol & Co.	
1201	Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verjdass.	
765	Faiz Allum, Diouer—Motee Roognath.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	
1090	Grace Darling, Bearse—M. Nusserwanjee Bhownugria.	
367	Hanover, Piening—W. Nicol & Co.	
401	Heldesheim, Jacobsen J. Sigg & Co.	
450	Harriet and Jesse, Deshon—Forbes & Co.	
368	Honduras, Haxton—W. Nicol & Co.	
1000	Iskundersha, Mahomed.	
1418	Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
374	Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Purcotumdass.	
832	Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.	
130	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
1380	Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
1097	Maha Ranee, Carr—E. Latham & Co.	
	Maria Gray. Nacoda.	
1831	Meteor, Porter—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
788	Morayshire Mathers—Leckie & Co.	
1285	Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.	
599	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
	Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	
989	Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama.	(for sale)
802	Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co,	
259	Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.	
423	Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
749	Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.	(for sale)
450	Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. & Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
1000	Silver Eagle, Loupman—Wallace & Co.	
533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	
450	Stree Raja Rajeshwarree, Hill,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
74	Sullamattee. Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	
926	Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.	
183	Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
999	Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.	
560	Vulture, Gill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
442	Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff.	
720	Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.		
400	Ark		Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry	W. Nicol & Co.	
676	Burlington, Howes	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10
668	Celuta, Hayes		Jan. 30
710	Coleroon, Hale		
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard.	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 24
938	Clara, R. J. Barrow		Dec. 23
1154	Forest Rights, Chester	Grey & Co.	Dec. 14
696	Granville, Laker		
1342	Istanboul, Deuchar	Forbes & Co.	Dec. 1
908	John Temperley, Liddle	W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
396	Knight, Reid	Wallace & Co.	Oct. 15
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.	
636	Laurel, Claproth		
763	Nile, Varley		
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge	Martin, Young & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
1235	Star of the South, Reimer.	W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 11
540	Southern Belle, Benson	Leckie & Co.	
311	Shantung, Webster	Peel, Cassels & Co.	Dec. 19
813	Unrivalled, Crawford		Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carry	W. Nicol & Co.	
579	Victory, Stephens		
433	Wabourne		
906	Zuleika, Riddell	W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 12
	FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.		
726	John Vanner, Moore		
	FROM LONDON VIA BEYFORE.		
704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow		Dec. 16.
	FROM LIVERPOOL.		
1163	Ajmeer, Asplett	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
1070	Alma, Brough		Dec. 19
1046	Americana, Potts		Oct. 4
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 1
	Crescent, Ewing	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
680	Campbell, Meikle	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 11
1244	Camperdown, Cameron	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 27
1073	City of Agra, Ewing	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 31
1119	Contest, Jennings		
553	Daylight, Smith	W. Nicol & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Sevan		
854	Dora, Banks		
594	Dewan Gungadhur, McKenzie	A. H. Huschke & Co.	Dec. 7
666	Douglas Castle, Steele	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 5
617	Euphrates, Macpherson	E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 27
1195	Floating Light, Starkie	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 7
1171	General Simpson, J. Graham,	Coupland & Co.	
1051	Glenalva, Muir	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 4
1328	Hahnemann, Denman		
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths.	Bates & Co.	
1710	John Melhuish, Grant	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 25
804	Joshua, W. Bartlett	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1596	John Lynn, Forsyth	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
725	Kennington, Edward		Nov. 29
1210	Levant, Ferran		Dec. 23
952	Lammermuir, Stuart	Leckie & Co.	Nov. 30
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 1
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co. (Dismasted)	Jan. 23
1194	Monica J. Jackson		Dec. 4
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark		Dec. 2
1669	Oriental, Ballard	Coupland & Co.	
955	Preston, Meffett		Jan. 17
824	Rising Sun, Bustin		Nov. 1
1576	Sir Charles Napier, Bell	E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 16
778	Shard, Curmen	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 28
1138	Tornado H. Amy	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
1146	Tivoli, S. Kelly	W. Nicol & Co. (Galle	Jan. 30
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Jan. 4
839	Virginia, Davis	W. Nicol, & Co.	Dec. 14
1131	War Cloud, Mackey		
1339	Wasp, Storey		
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.		
850	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright		
	FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.		
1059	Charles, Pollybank		
712	Speedwell, Willy		
	FROM LIVERPOOL & ADEN.		
1003	Azuline, Manson		
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney		
	FROM CARDIFF.		
427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
781	Percy Douglas, Hamon		Nov. 12
	FROM CARDIFF & ADEN.		
929	Missouri, Calhoun		
	FROM HULL.		
654	Gloriosa, (Lisbon, leaky)	W. Nicol & Co.	July 22
	FROM SUNDERLAND.		
885	Alarm		
530	Emigrant	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	
	FROM THE CLYDE.		
604	Priam, Irvine	W. & A. Graham & Co.	
478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 3
996	Pericles, Ferguson	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Dec. 7
	FROM GOTHENBURG.		
586	Thetis, A. J. Reis	Peel, Cassels & Co.	
	FROM MAURITIUS.		
	Ocean	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
	FROM ADEN.		
644	Carnatic		
661	Relief, Lorby		
	FROM MAULMEIN.		
868	Chevalier, Perkins		
	FROM CALCUTTA.		
400	Bengal Merchant		Jan. 31
490	Duc de Brabant		
400	Faezel Bany		Feb. 3
500	Forfarshire		Jan. 28
350	Futtay Shaw Allum		
300	Futtay Salam		
200	Futtel Currim		
500	Grabe Borsse		Feb. 2
700	Granada, Miller	Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
670	Gem of the Ocean, William		
300	Hamoody		
800	Lady Canning		Jan. 29
800	Mary Ann		
800	Mogul, Spooner	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
704	Poictiers, Howard	Brice & Co.	
320	Rohmany		
300	Shew Shaw, Gellham		
450	Solomon Shah		
1320	Zouave, Macpherson	W. Nicol & Co.	
	FROM RANGOON.		
830	Thames, Latham	W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1132	Persian, Lavage	W & A Graham & Co.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.		
1178	Asa Eldridge, Colman	Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1069	Albion	S. Burstall & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.		
347	Alice		
1017	Istamboul.		
798	Armenian (s)		

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.		
669	Alexander, Tyoder		
465	Balaklava, Kazer		Sept. 5
776	Blackwater, Edwrrds		
252	Castor, G. Attard		May 23
656	Clarendon, Deacon		
682	Excelsior, Faithful		
449	Emma, Keys		Oct. 33
413	Euphrates, Cowen		Jan. 30
851	Gala, Fisher		
377	Lemuella	S. Tyebjee & Co.	
835	Sea Park, Stewart		
779	Sir R. Abercrombie	Ewart, Latham, & Co.	Dec. 26
586	Scutari, Edwards		Jan. 10
658	Velocity, Shrewsbury		Sept. 14
419	Victoria, Gibbs		Sept. 14
641	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.		Jan. 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL.		
650	Clara, Peters		Jan. 21
1017	Helvellyn, Mohnsen		
485	Jane Blythe		
727	Swithamley, Weir		Aug. 31
	FROM HULL.		
497	Sarah March		July 3
	FROM DEAL.		
96	Arabia Forest.		

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

7th March.—Captain F. C. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Madras.

Do.—Captain LeCocq, Bengal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Nuseerabad.

DEPARTURES.

7th March.—Lieut. Campbell, Engineers, to join, to Poona.

8th Do.—Lieut. Justin, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 7th March 1862.

The 33rd Regiment the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 6th March 1862.

Captain J. Blair 2nd, and W. H. F. Sykes 3rd Regiment L. C. are directed to join their respective Corps.

The leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon, C. F. Ogilvie in G. O. C. No. 229 of 28th ultimo is cancelled at that Officer's requested.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th March 1862.

The services of Mr. Thynn, Acting Master, Supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, not being longer required by Government, he is to be discharged the service on the 11th instant, with the gratuity specified in Squadron Order No. 1749 of the 30th November 1861.

Mr. Samuel McNamara, 1st class Engineer, from Hospital, is directed to rejoin the *Ajdaha*, for duty in the Factory.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 6th March, the wife of Charles Bassett Kinpe, of a daughter.

DEATH—

At Neemuch, on the 27th February, Colonel Henry Stiles, Brigadier Commanding.

Letters to the Editor.

THE NEW CONTRACT LAW.

SIR,—In the 10th Section of the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" attached to Mr. W. Ritchie's "Bill relating to Breaches of Contract committed in bad faith," it is said, "It is only after the Civil Court * * * has determined that a valid Contract exists, and that that Contract has been broken by the Defendant after receiving consideration, that it will be called on to pronounce whether the breach was committed in good or in bad faith, or with or without reasonable excuse." It is here implied that the first point to be ascertained is the existence of a "valid Contract," and that until this is ascertained the Court cannot pronounce whether the Contract has been broken, &c. After reading the Bill we observe that what is meant by a Contract is not shewn in any of the clauses or definitions. This appears to us a grave omission; and we recommend that it be supplied at once. If without this necessary definition the Bill should pass into an Act, it is likely that the objects contemplated by the framer will be frustrated. We commend the matter to his immediate and serious consideration. We should sincerely regret if a Bill, calculated as this is to do so much good and prevent so much evil, should be in any particular defective, or fail in the least to realize the good results which the framer anticipated.—Yours, TALONIS.

⁂ We do not concur with our correspondent. There is no difference of opinion as to what a contract is; and a definition of the meaning of the word seems to us to be no more required than an elucidation of any part of the Multiplication Table. There are things so plain that no explanation can make them plainer. The differences that arise about contracts do not originate in any difference about what contracts are, but whether there has been a contract or agreement made, and then whether it has been broken. The fraudulent breach is to be made punishable under Mr. Ritchie's Bill, if it pass into law. What constitutes this offence will have to be defined in each case, as it arises, by Judges now charged with a similar duty in respect of other offences.—Ed. *B. G.*

Sporting Gazette.

GYMKHANA PROSPECTUS.

For Saturday, the 8th March 1862.

The following sports will take place on the Esplanade, near the sea wall, and will commence at 4 o'clock precisely:—

A race 150 yards, prize 5 Rs.
Throwing the hammer, three throws, prize 5 rupees.
High jump, prize 5 rupees.
Walking match, 500 yards, prize Rs. 10.
Putting shot, prize Rs. 5.
A race 400 yards, prize Rs. 7.
Long standing jump, no weight allowed, prize Rs. 5.
Hop, step, and jump, prize Rs. 5.
Long running jump, prize Rs. 5.

The above games are open to all Europeans and natives.

By direction of the Committee,
C. C. STARBRAIL,
Joint Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	0 14 0	......
" 1 "	1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "EMEU," will be closed on THURSDAY. the 13th March, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th March.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Mails for Sidney and Australia per steamer "MADRAS," will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland postage.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," will be closed 18 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MARCH 1862.

First Quarter	Saturday	8d. 10h. 12.7m. P. M.
Full Moon	Sunday	16d. 10h. 8.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter	Sunday	23d. 2h. 40.5m. A. M.
New Moon	Sunday	30d. 0h. 36.4m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. First Flash
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	8		6 15	6 7	4 12	4 3	Date 6th March Time—5h. 0m. 12s.
Sun.	9	Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.	6 15	6 7	5 15	5 21	
Mon.	10		6 14	6 7	6 34	6 46	
Tues.	11		6 13	6 8	7 46	8 1	
Wed.	12	Gregory, M. B.	6 12	6 8	8 37	9 0	
Thur	18		6 11	6 8	9 22	9 43	
Fri.	14		6 10	6 8	9 58	10 24	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday, 8th.—William III. died, 1702.—Battle of Aboukir, 1801—Bernadotte died, 1844.
Sunday, 9th.—Rizzio assassinated, 1566.—Nadir Shah entered Delhi, 1739.
Monday 10th.—The second Temple of Jerusalem finished under Darius, B. C. 515.
Tuesday, 11th—Napoleon outlawed, 1815.—Steamer *President* last sailed, 1841.
Wednesday, 12th.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.—End of Nepaul war, 1816.
Thursday, 13th.—Planet Georgium Sidus discovered by Herschel, 1781.
Friday, 14th.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 7th March 1862.

Ghellabhai Doolavram.

THE Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Feb.	CEYLON	17 Feb
FRANCE	5 Feb.	CHINA	15 Feb
MALTA	7 Feb.	SINGAPORE	22 Feb
ALEXANDRIA	10 Feb.	PENANG	24 Feb
SUEZ	12 Feb.	CALCUTTA	27 Feb
ADEN	19 Feb.	MADRAS	1 Mar
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	1 Mar
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	28 Feb
AUSTRALIA	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	26 Jan
BANGALORE	27 Feb.	RANGOON	3 Feb

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 27th ultimo, from Kurrachee of the 28th, and Poona of Thursday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

WE have been favoured with the following Telegram:—

LONDON, *Seventeenth February.*

Cotton advanced.

Compta, eight pence.

Dhollera, eight and one-eighth.

Broach, nine and one-eighth.

Sawginned, eleven pence.

CALCUTTA.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

FRIDAY, *7th March*, 1862.

Government Paper Four per cent., twelve rupees to twelve rupees and a quarter discount.

Five per cent, one rupee to one rupee and a quarter premium.

Five and half per cent. seven rupees and a quarter to seven rupees and half a premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and eleven sixteenths to three farthings.

Freights to London, dead weight, sixty to sixty-five shillings.

Jute, sixty-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds, seven shillings.

Grey Shirtings seven pounds forty inch, five rupees per piece.

Madapollams, three pounds thirty-two inch, two rupees two annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds five annas and five pies per morah.

Market demand less active.

The steamer *Sir James Melville*, from Falmouth *via* Galle, bound to Madras and Calcutta passed through Channel yesterday at 11 A. M.

The steamer *Columbian*, sailed from Galle for China yesterday at 9-15 A. M., and the steamer *Nubia* for Calcutta at 10.

The steamer *Queen of the South*, from Madras, sailed for London yesterday at 6 P. M.

THE last we had heard of the supposed Nana of Bithoor was that he was to be sent from Sind to the North-West Provinces to be subjected to a microscopic examination by a medical gentleman, who had lancetted him. We now see it stated, however, that he is still at Kurrachee, and in order to make the most of an idle prisoner, he is employed as a writer in the Collector's Office. It is not precisely known what he is writing, but there seems to be no doubt about the fact.

ACCORDING to the published Proceedings of the Legislative Council, the following Bills will be considered at the Meeting of the Council this forenoon at 11 o'clock in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall.

A Bill for regulating the Establishments of Markets.

A Billr fo the preservation of the Bhagdaree Tenure.

A Bill for the restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate and for their relief from debt.

The first two Bills were referred to Select Committees whose Reports on the Bills will be laid before the Council. The third Bill is to be proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Reeves who at the last Meeting of the Council gave notice of his intention to do so.

THE officers, says the *Englishman*, "who have joined the Staff Corps, and whose right to retire upon the pension of the rank which they might have attained after twenty-two years' service in India is overruled by the retiring regulations of that corps, have, in several instances, laid their case before government, for transmission to Sir Charles Wood; and, we believe with every prospect of success. Of course, their prayer being granted would in no way militate against the standing rules of the Staff Corps, which are, promotion to certain ranks after certain periods of service, and pension according to the rank attained, and consequently to length of service. Of course, general brevets will include the Staff Corps, and officers in it may also get individual brevet promotion through service, merit, or interest; but such promotion, and the rank which it may confer, will give no title to claim the pension of that rank."

WE understand that Mr. Ellis, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. Michael Scott, of the firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co., have been appointed Additional Members of the Local Legislative Council, and will take their seats this morning. These appointments which are unexceptionable in every way, are the best answer which the Governor could give to the general complaint that the European and especially the mercantile community were inadequately represented in the Council as first constituted.

On the departure of the Governor, and Mr. Reeves, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity only as yet nominated to a seat in the Executive Council, there will be a vacancy in that body, pending the arrival of the new Governor, whoever he may happen to be. We suppose the temporary vacancy would be filled up by the nomination of Mr. Ellis to that office also.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following official Notification relative to the appointment of Messrs. Ellis and Scott as additional members of the Local Legislative Council:—

"NOTIFICATION.

"*Judicial Department,—Legislative.*

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of Victoria, Chapter 67, entitled the "Indian Councils Act of 1861," His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate:—

"The Chief Secretary or Acting Chief Secretary to the Government,

"Michael Hugh Scott, Esquire,

to be additional Members of his Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

"By order of the Honorable the Governor of Bombay in Council,

"B. H. ELLIS,
"Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

"Bombay Castle, 7th March 1862."

THE doctrine of man's responsibility for his belief is one from which the enlightened mind cannot and would not escape; but one which the darkened mind cannot and would not receive. To the former it is as attractive as it is irresistible: to the latter as repulsive as it is indefensible. There is perhaps hardly any surer mark of a darkened and enslaved mind, than when the notion of changing the religion in which one was born is regarded with horror as the blackest crime, scarcely less sure a mark of similar mental degradation, when all religions are regarded as equally true and good, and different religions supposed to be given to different peoples because of some special adaptation of the religion to the people. As enlightenment and intelligence spread in a community, notions of this kind disappear, and it ceases to be regarded as an abominable thing for a man to change his religion from conviction. There is not yet light and intelligence enough in any native community in India to render unnecessary in regard to that community such a bill as that which the Honorable Mr. Ritchie has obtained leave to introduce into the Legislative Council of the Governor General—to legalize the dissolution of marriages contracted by Christian converts previous to their conversion. It will not be denied or doubted by any that those whom this bill is designed to relieve have in days past been the subjects of great injustice and wrong. Conscientiously, honestly, and manfully acting up to their convictions, they have suffered the loss of all things and been grievously persecuted and oppressed, for no other offence than that of changing their religion. We have known, within a very few years, instances of this kind. Men have been made out-castes, deprived of all they possessed, and have had their wives torn from them and given to others, for the supposed crime of changing their religion. Such injustice and wrong cannot be long tolerated, much less perpetuated under a Government of law—a Government which recognizes true liberty. Liberty of conscience is one of the primordial rights of man, and no system of liberty can be considered comprehensive which does not include guarantees for the free exercise of this right. This right is not enjoyed under any native Government of the East. Why has the British Indian Government not secured to its subjects the enjoyment of it at an earlier date? The reason is to be found only in the unwillingness of the British Government to interfere with the religious prejudices of the natives. But non-interference cannot be allowed to continue, when it becomes connivance at the grossest injustice and wrong; for such connivance is interpreted to be approbation. The British Government cannot be expected to allow itself to be regarded as approving of such injustice and wrong. It must, therefore, interfere to prevent it. Moreover, liberty in India would not be placed on a firm foundation, if it were fully established at once. It must grow with the growing enlightenment and intelligence of the people. Its growth will then be natural and vigorous, and it will bear its fruits. It has been well said:—"Liberty is a thing that grows, and institutions are its very garden beds. There is no liberty in existence which as a national blessing has leaped into existence in full armour, like Minerva from the head of Jove. Liberty is crescive in its nature. It takes time, and is difficult, like all noble things. Things noble are hard (*Chalepa ta Kala*) was the favorite saying of Socrates, and liberty is the noblest of all things. It must be tended, defended, developed, conquered, and bled for. Therefore we must begin at once, where it does not exist, knowing that it will take time for perfection; and not indeed discard it, because it has not been commenced yet. Let institutions grow, and sow them at once." No man of any pretensions to the least enlightenment and intelligence will think that the British Indian Government has begun too soon to secure liberty of conscience for its subjects. All enlightened and intelligent natives will hail, as we ourselves do, the Bill which Mr. Ritchie has brought forward. The author of the Bill has given the following exposition of its provisions:—"The Bill would declare that, on the conversion of any husband from any of the religions of India, except the Christian religion, if the wife separated herself from her husband, the husband might apply to a judge to enquire, in a manner consistent with the customs of the country, into her willingness to live with him, and the judge should then record what took place. If she refused to live with him; then, if there were no children after an interval of one year, or after an interval of two years if there were children, the judge might declare the marriage dissolved. If the wife were an infant under twelve years, the examination would be postponed till she attained that age. The Bill would be confined to the case of a husband's conversion, for very different considerations prevailed in the case of a wife. As the husband might, prior to his conversion, take a second wife, it could not be imputed to him that he had changed his faith for the purpose of marrying again. But that imputation might rest on the wife if she, by changing her faith, could procure a dissolution of her marriage." The necessity for such a measure is very forcibly shown in the following words of the *Hurkaru*:—

"Now if a convert to Christianity were to marry a woman of his newly embraced denomination, without formal and judicial dissolution of the pre-existing unofficial bond, the law, at the suit of the repudiated and abandoned wife, if she elected to prosecute, would be very apt to find the said convert guilty of bigamy. For the validity of a marriage, solemnised after the Hindoo fashion, would be indisputable, and its obligations not to be evaded. Our convert would then be likely to find himself in an awkward dilemma. While he flings off the shackles of caste, and untrammels himself from senseless superstitions, by the adoption of Christianity, he puts himself thereby on precisely the same footing as regards amenableness with Englishman. Now, no Englishman can have two wives at one and the same time. Our convert has two, one a Hindoo or Mahomedan, as the case may be, and the other a Christian. Which of the two would in a Court of Equity have the stronger claim on him? Beyond all doubt priority of obligation would settle that point, and unless his previous marriage were judicially cancelled our convert would, we apprehend, be liable to punishment as a bigamist. The necessity therefore of Mr. Ritchie's Bill is as obvious as its utility. It would be a great grievance and hardship that a man, from whose eyes the scales of error had fallen, should be legally tied to a wife from whom he was virtually and to all intents and purposes divorced, and who held him in abhorrence. It would be a still greater grievance and hardship if such a man could not procure the proper sanction, authorising him to form another union with a person, who would soothe and solace him for the great sacrifices he entailed on himself by his voluntary adoption of a creed that promises in this world little beyond persecution and tribulation to all its sincere professors."

FINANCIERS are properly careful in the use of terms and in guarding against the possibility of a misinterpretation of the language they employ. Through the loose writing of men in general, who in every day matters are content to express themselves in a way comprehensible to the meanest capacity, you might drive a coach and four; but such a liberty cannot be taken with the precise writing of a "great financier" though by the vulgar it may not be clearly understood, and to the general reader it may smack of dryness. Commend us then to the dry precise writing of a great financier; which when you know it is as moist as a limpid stream or a babbling brook, as expansive as a prairie, and as pleasant as a green meadow or a mottled clover field. To those whose financial predilections coincide with our own, what a luxury, nay, what a brilliant gem, both in a financial and literary point of view must the following extract appear! It is, to change the figure, culled from the 3rd paragraph of the fragrant communication of the Military Finance Department to the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, Madras, No. 2148, dated 9th August 1860, "even whenever sanctions are accorded by Government, the commission consider that you are called on to bring to notice all such points connected therewith as may involve heavy and unnecessary expenditure, and that the acts of any other officer subordinate to the Government are necessarily open to your scrutiny. The acceptance of rates by the Commissary General does not preclude you from enquiring into their propriety, and all acts done by other Officers are equally open to your investigation." The point to be most admired in this extract, and which constitutes the main beauty of the whole is the extent of power the "commission consider" to be vested in the Madras Auditor. It is expressed in two ways the first of which is, "that the acts of any other Officer subordinate to the Government are necessarily open to your scrutiny." This, of course would embrace all the subordinate Governors and all the Commanders-in-Chief, these Officers all being "subordinate to the Government." Possibly it may be intended to include the Governor General also, as he is subordinate to the Home Government. It is a splendid thing to be connected with the Military Finance Department whose subordinate in Madras holds so exalted a position; but how shall we strain our eyes unto the altitude attained by the Commission, when it is so difficult to raise our vision to the sublime height occupied by their subordinate? It becomes the Governors and the Commanders-in-Chief to keep a sharp look out, lest the lynx-eyed Madras Auditor should catch them tripping and send up a report about them to the celestial financiers. Those Governors, &c. are hereby cautioned not to think too lightly of the matter, not to go away with the vague notion that it is only their acts in the relation to the Commissariat that are subject to the Madras scrutiny; for, the Commission with that foresight and precision which are unvariably exercised by great financiers, have provided against every subterfuge and shut up every loop hole by which there might have been the bare possibility of an escape, by providing that "all acts done by other Officers are equally open to your investigation." No act of any Officer is exempt. We do not mean to insinuate that Officers and Gentlemen, Civil, Military or Marine, are in the habit of committing themselves; but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that some of them might get involved in an affair of the heart, for instance, and so become amenable to the Madras Auditor, who would, by virtue of the power vested in him, at once proceed to investigate the case. So it becomes these gentlemen to remember, when they happen to look upon a lady with favour, to keep constantly before their minds that "all" their acts are open to Madras investigation; and this thought, we are convinced, will exercise a wholesome influence on their general conduct, at all hours of the day and night. Beware of the Madras Auditor! He must be a strongly built person, otherwise it is difficult to imagine how he will be able to get through his multifarious additional duties. We have no doubt that the great financiers knew their man and what he was capable of bearing. How much this extending the range of his duties will benifit other officers, or rather, what an amount of labour it will save them, cannot be well imagined by plain people, though it was doubtless all clear to the financial originator of the great economical arrangement—to lay all acts of all Government officers open to the scrutiny and investigation of the Madras Auditor. Possibly, it was contemplated that the saving of labour effected in the Supreme Court by the new arrangement might result in Government being eventually enabled to dispense with the services of one of the judges of each of these courts, prospectively we suppose, as it would be scarcely fair to present incumbents to unseat them precipitately. "All Acts" of the Legislative Council, too, which may emanate from the Official Members will be subject to the scrutiny and investigation of the Madras Auditor; likewise all the treatises written and all the operations performed by the Government Medical Officers. Those of the political, judicial, revenue and law officers will not escape. The expansive range of the Auditor's duties, and the Herculean power he is able to bring to bear upon them only shadow forth the vast intellectual capacity of the great financial master mind.

As "Vulcan forg'd the bolts of Jove," so, it may be thought that the gleaming pointed missiles of the great commission are the work of some one who labours with a single eye to the glory of the great financial incarnation, from whom the smith receives his inspiration. One of the brightest bolts, perhaps, that was ever launched by the financial divinity at the head of a mortal, was that which may be seen in a communication from the Military Finance Department to the Secretary to the Government of India Military Department, Calcutta, the 2nd May 1861. "It is only by having the state of the audits periodically shewn and published, that we believe a wholesome state of this most important duty [audit] can be arrived at, * * * * it will be possible then, and then only to hold such a control over the finances of the State, as has hitherto been an impracticability, but which should henceforth be enforced and insisted on, even though the efficiency of the service itself be jeopardized." What could be more sublime than this? The first thing to be admired here is the manner in which a "wholesome state" of audit "can be arrived at;" from which it may be concluded that the state of audit was or is unwholesome. The "only" way in which this has been or is to be treated, to restore it to a healthful condition, is to have "the state of the audits periodically shewn and published;" that is, by telling the public in the columns of the *Government Gazette* once a month or so, that such an Examiner received such and such disbursements, returns

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abstracts, &c. on such a date, that they were arithmetically audited by such a date, that the audit was completed on such a date, and finally despatched on such a date. All other methods of restoring the health of poor audit are properly ignored. Certain sublunary quacks, however, think, that the superior manner in which the audit is conducted, the patience and perseverance with which the charges, &c. are scrutinized and tested, and the performing of this with the greatest speed which perfect efficiency might admit of, would be far more effective in restoring the invalid to convalescence than merely publishing the state of the audit could be. But these are vulgar notions, obsolete ideas, superannuated fallacies. "It is only by" publication that Audit can be set on his legs. Then, when Audit is able to move about, "and then only," a hitherto impracticable control will be held "over the finances of the State." Only glance at the beautiful logic, logic worthy of a celestial intelligence only.

A proper control over the finances of the State depends upon wholesome audit:

Wholesome audit depends upon the periodical publication of the state of the audits.

Therefore a proper control over the finances of the State depends upon the periodical publication of the state of the audits.

Some nervous person seems to have been apprehensive that the periodical publication of the state of the audits might be in some way prejudicial to the service; and though we can't exactly see this, we feel bound to admit there must be, especially when we observe that the danger is not positively denied by the financier, who seeming to admit the danger defies it with becoming dignity. It "should henceforth be enforced and insisted on, even though the efficiency of the service itself be jeopardized." Be watchful, ye of the service, and note any falling off in its efficiency. Should you witness this phenomenon, do not say that you were not warned beforehand of what was approaching; but, please, beware of doing any thing that might interfere with the periodical publication of the state of the audits. There is, we regret to say it, one point in which the resemblance of the Military Finance Department to the great Jove (a resemblance we have been hitherto successful in tracing) fails entirely. The official communications of the classical deity, so far as we have read them, were all made in verse; and it is probably this circumstance more than any other which has rendered them immortal. We have merely to suggest, with due reverence, that, were the publications of the Military Finance Department done into verse, they might not only be more generally read now, but might amuse our children and grand children, nay attain a glorious immortality,—which unless indeed the aid of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have little chance at present of reaching.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH.	
OVERTURE, "Gillaume Tell"	*Rossini.*
WALTZ, "Indiana"	*Marcailhoa.*
SELECTION, (op) "Lucia di Lammermoor"	*Donizetti.*
Ditto. (op) "Bianca"	*Balfe.*
QUADRILLE, "American"	*Mackney.*
GALOP, "Argyle"	*Laurent.*

MR. McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—Our readers will have observed the very attractive Programme for the benefit of the young clowns, Paul and Endre. Those who have witnessed the clever feats of these young *artistes*, will no doubt patronise them by their attendance this evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Bury has applied to the gentlemen of the Gymkhana, for their patronage for the next performance, which he intends to give at the above place of public amusement, at no distant day. The members of the Gymkhana, it may be hoped, will not withhold their support, when thus solicited by one so capable of providing for their recreation as the energetic manager of this Theatre; and we are equally certain that Mr. Bury will make ample provision for the amusement of his patrons, so that we may expect to see what the talented lessee deserves, a full house.

TOWN BARRACKS.—Great alterations have been effected of late in the Town Barracks, the greater portion of the building has been put into thorough repair and fitted up for the accommodation of several branches of the public departments. The upper part of the premises are about to be occupied by the Auditor of Public Works Accounts, the Civil Paymaster, the Accountant General and some few other offices; while a corner of the building is to be converted into the Fort Police Office; so that as soon as the required fittings therein are completed it will be taken possession of by the Senior and Second Magistrates and the old offices in Forbes Street will be vacated. The space allotted for the Police Office is too limited, and if more room could be offered, likewise. In every other respect the removal of the Police Court to this place will be an advantage, it will be in a more quiet locality, which in itself will be no small advantage over the old place. The lower premises are occupied as godowns for Commissariat and other stores.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

7th March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	3	11	P.	19	N. W. P.
		Min.	...	43	P.	19	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	5	56	P.	188	N. W. P.
		Min.	...	44	P.	10	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	4	33	P.	28	W. C.
		Min.	...	20	P.	13	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	8	35	P.	32	N. W. C.
		Min.	7	48	P.	14	N. W. C.

ADDRESS TO MR. GIBBS.

To A. D. ROBERTSON, Esquire,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have been desired by the Committee of Management of the Bombay Association to beg that you will do them the favor to lay before His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council their respectful request that His Excellency will be pleased to permit J Gibbs, Esq. Special Commissioner for Income Tax, to receive the accompanying Resolution, which has been unanimously adopted by the Committee, on the occasion of his departure for England, expressive of their appreciation and that of the native community of the manner in which he carried out the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860.—I have the honor to be, &c.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE,
Secretary Bombay Association.
Bombay Association Office, 26th February 1862.

RESOLUTION.—That, as J. Gibbs, Esq., Special Commissioner for Income Tax for the Town and Island of Bombay, is about to proceed on leave to England, by the Overland Mail of the 27th instant, the Hon'ble the President be requested to tender to that gentleman the best thanks of the Committee of Management of the Bombay Association and the Native Community for the courtesy and affability of demeanour which he invariably manifested in his official intercourse with all who came in contact with him, for his ready kindness in affording advice to all who have sought it, and for the general satisfaction he has given to the Community by the manner in which he carried out the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860 the success of which in Bombay has been pre-eminently due to the high personal qualities of the Special Commissioner, and to convey to him the expression of their sincere regard and esteem for him, and of their deep regret at the temporary loss which they will sustain by his departure from amongst them and of their wish for his safe journey home, and hope for his return to India soon in renovated health and strength.

No. 823 of 1862.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
To VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE, Esq.,
Secretary Bombay Association.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in permitting Mr. Gibbs to receive the Resolution of the Committee of Management of the Bombay Association, received with your letter of the 26th instant, expressing their appreciation and that of the Native Community at the manner in which he carried out the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860.—I have the honor to be, &c.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 27th February 1862.

To the Hon'ble JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, &c. &c.
President Bombay Association.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg you will convey to the Members of the Bombay Association my best acknowledgments for the flattering resolution they have passed regarding my conduct as Special Commissioner for Income Tax.

I fully appreciate the honor but beg to assure the Association that in acting as I have done, I have only endeavoured to carry out faithfully the wishes of Government. For the kind expressions conveyed in the last paragraph, I beg to return my sincere thinks.—I am, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

Bombay, 27th Feb. 1862. J. GIBBS.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE
FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)
Friday, 7th March 1862.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—*James Board*, charged with having assaulted George Harding Bolas by pushing him off an engine in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, at Amrolee near Surat, was again placed at the bar when the following additional evidence was adduced.

Bheeka Kurrojee examined.—I am a stoker employed by the Baroda Railway Company at Amrolee, Zilla of Surat, at present residing at Bombay. On Saturday the 19th of October 1861 about seven o'clock in the morning, I, Cassum, and the prosecutor were on the engine No. 11 which was being taken from the water tank to another siding, when the prisoner got up on the engine from the east side. He pushed the prosecutor with both his hands against his chest, and threw him off the engine and on to the ground. The prosecutor, at the time he was so pushed, was standing by the Regulator. The engine was moving slowly at the time. Prosecutor was standing with one leg outside the hand-rail, his right leg being inside; his left foot was placed on an iron plate outside. I did not hear the prisoner say anything to the prosecutor when he pushed him off the engine. The tender was in front at the time.

HIS WORSHIP committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions. Prisoner was admitted to bail.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
SESSION 1861-62.
Sixth Meeting, February 20th, 1862.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at half-past 4 P. M.

Present.—General G. LeGrand Jacob, C.B., in the Chair; C. D. Leggatt, Esq.; Lieut. R. Williams, I. N.; Lieut. G. T. Robinson, I. N.; Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung; Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.; the Revd. R. Galbraith; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlick; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., I. N., and George Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Joint Secretaries.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Elections.—Lieut. W. L. Searle, I. N.; Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq., being a member of the B. B. R. A. Society, was admitted under Rule XXII. of the Society.

Donations.—The following donations were laid before the Society for which its best thanks were directed to be given to the donors:—

1. Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Vol. V., No. V. by the Society.
2. The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. XIX., Part II., by the Society.
3. Notices of the proceedings at the meeting of Members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Part XI. 1860-61. By the Boyal Institution of Great Britain.
4. List of the Members, Officers, &c., with the Report of the Visitors for the year 1860. By the Royal Institution of Great Britain.
5. An Epitome of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy with improved Lunar Tables, &c., by Mrs. Janet Taylor.
6. Captain Chambers' Report on Irrigation from the Taptee River, accompanied with plans. By the Bombay Government.
7. Transactions of the Geographical State of Russia for the year 1861. By the Geographical Society of Russia.
8. Memoirs of the Geographical Survey in India under the direction of Thomas Oldham, Esq., L.LD. By the Bengal Government.

Letters Read.—From Colonel Commandant H. B. Turner, Acting Secretary to Government, forwarding Captain Chambers' Report on Irrigation from the Taptee River.

2. From Thomas Oldham, Esq., L.LD., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, forwarding "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India" under instructions from His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council.

3. From Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., requesting the Joint Secretaries to propose his father Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq., a member of the Society.

4. From M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, intimating the Society that Lieut. Col. Lewis Pelly, Acting Consul and British Agent at Zanzibar, stated that it had been mentioned incidentally to him that Dr. Livingstone had reached the Lakes above the falls of the River Shire, and that a Doctor Burnett attached to the Mission had recently moved up the same river on board a boat, accompanied by a Portuguese gentleman well acquainted with the country.

5. From M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, forwarding the following extracts of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Lewis Pelly, with reference to the general aspect of a portion of the east coast of Africa visited by that officer in Her Majesty's ship *Ariel*:—

"As to the general aspect of this portion of the African coast, I can have no hesitation in saying that I do not remember to have sailed along any coast more dangerous. One is nearly always within sight, and frequently within hearing of the breakers over coral reefs. The survey of the coast made by Captain Owen, some twenty or thirty years ago, although wonderfully good for a running survey, is but a running one. The currents are strong and irregular. The land for the most part is very low, and overgrown with brushwood. Near Quilon the coast is steeper, and the land may be some one hundred feet above the water. From time to time, lines of hills are visible, at an apparent distance of from thirty to forty miles inland."

"Captain Oldfield tells me he cannot find the point entered in the chart as the Kawnitz Breakers, and that the position of the Lazau's Bank is erroneously entered."

Mr. Kennelly then submitted the catalogue prepared by him of the Library of the Bombay Geographical Society, combined with an index to the Society's Papers and illustrations contained in the first fifteen volumes of their Transactions. A vote of cordial thanks being unanimously passed to Mr. Kennelly for his exertions in carrying out the Society's wishes, General G. LeGrand Jacob, C.B., read his paper on the "Extracts from a journal kept during a tour made in 1851 through Kutch, giving some account of the alum mines of Murrh and of changes effected in 1844 by a series of earthquakes that appear hitherto to have escaped notice," which will be published in the forthcoming number of the Society's Transactions. After a long discussion in which many of the members present took part and the best thanks of the meeting having been voted to General Jacob for his most valuable and interesting paper, the meeting adjourned to Thursday, March 20th, 1862.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.
List of Causes for Trial this day.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN COURT.

22 William Newton *vs.* John Watson and another, &c.
23 Runsordass Bhowanydass *vs.* Charles Durand and another.
26 Shama Sewram Senoy *vs.* Sagoo Atmaram and others.
29 Muncherjee Jamsetjee and others *vs.* Marwaree Tunsookroy Jagonath and another.
30 Hormusjee Tamooljee *vs.* Jehangeer Framjee.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

6 Rookminbaee widow, &c. *vs.* Gunput Anundrao Palaker.
9 Madowjee Dhurrumsey and others *vs.* Rahimbhoy Rajpall.
10 Lulloobhoy Ramdass trading, &c. *vs.* Dewjee Vuria.
11 Dorabjee Jamsetjee *vs.* Fazulbhoy Noormahomed.
12 Wamon Sadasewjee and another *vs.* Nurrotumdass Madowdass and others.
13 Candass Narrondass *vs.* John Macfarlane and others.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.
Friday, 7th March 1862.
(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)
Perozebye, widow and executrix, &c. vs. *Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.*

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, for the defendant.

Mr. Anstey stated that this was an action of assumpsit brought by the widow and executrix of the deceased Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy against the defendant Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff. Plaintiff sued as executrix for goods sold and delivered to defendant and for common money account. The defendant pleaded, first, non-assumpsit, and secondly, a set-off; issues had been joined on both the pleas. The particulars of demand were as follows:—Rs. 2,345 being the amount paid for three Government Promissory Notes purchased by plaintiff for defendant; Rs. 30,000, money lent and advanced to defendant; Rs. 22,381, interest on both the sums,—making the total of Rs. 54,726. The learned counsel called the attention of the Court to the particulars of set-off which were in respect of payments and receipts previous to her marriage with the testator. A period of twenty-one years had elapsed in one account, and nineteen years in another account, and the learned counsel said that stale as the demand was, it was debarred, independant of the statute of Limitations, by recent discisions which laid down fourteen years as the limit. The facts of the case were these: Plaintiff married her husband in 1842. In 1852 her husband died, appointing her and the defendant executors. Defendant during the life time of the testator was indebted to him, and had recognised his indebtedness, but his case was that from 1830 down to the present time he has been a creditor of the testator. The learned counsel would, however, shew that since the death of the testator, defendant had borrowed money from the plaintiff, but he never asserted his claim. Plaintiff advanced these loans in her capacity of executrix, and defendant repaid one of them. The inference to be drawn from these transactions was that defendant to be considered a creditor of the testator was an after thought, and the presumption was that his claims had been all satisfied. Mr. Anstey cited Taylor on Evidence to shew that the receipt of rent of the last quarter was a presumption of payment of all the previous quarters, so here the obtaining of loans by defendant and his repaying one of them shewed that he had no claims against the plaintiff. When the testator died, defendant declined to take out probate of the will but advised plaintiff to do it, his design being to become a borrower of the estate. It would appear that defendant was in the habit of borrowing money from plaintiff, but no vouchers were given by him, except entries made in the banks by Methas. On one occasion he applied for a loan of Rupees 30,000, and it was then for the first time he proposed a voucher in which he made an allegation to the effect that money dealings had existed between him and her late husband. When called for an explanation of this allegation, he stated that he had accepted a Draft drawn by a creditor against her late husband. She continued to make advances to him, and on one occasion his asking for a loan of Rs. 10,000 she refused to give it, but subsequently advanced Rs. 2000 which he required to pay his Lawyer's Bills. A few months after the payment of this sum, she wrote him a letter asking him to settle the accounts between them, but he sent no reply, and hence the present action.

Mr. Bayley here raised an objection that it was now open from Counsel's statement that this was an action brought by an executrix against a co-executor, and therefore it could not be maintained at common law. He said that plaintiff must be non-suited.

Mr. Anstey said that this objection would be fatal only when there was a plea of abatement. He cited a case in William Saunder's Reports to shew that defendant could not take advantage of it either by pleading in bar, or by evidence, or by arrest of judgment, but he could do so by pleading in abatement. The time had passed for putting such a plea and therefore the objection must fail.

His Lordship was of opinion that the doctrine of the plea of abatement applied to cases where one or more executors sued a third person, but here the plaintiff as executrix sued the defendant as her co-executor, and as she could have no common law right of action against him, the objection must prevail.

Plaintiff non-suited.

(BEFORE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, KT.)
Trebhovan Pittamber and Dulcharam Marchund, vs. *William Atherton Park.*

Mr. Connon, instructed by Mr. Darby, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Connon said that he was instructed to move that the service of the writ of summons issued in this cause, by transmitting a true copy of the same through the Bombay General Post Office, to the address of the defendant at Kurrachee, should be deemed good service on the defendant.

Mr. Antone, clerk to the sheriff, proved that the summons and the Judge's order had been dispatched through the Post Office to the defendant on the 30th of November last, and produced a receipt from the Post Office acknowledging the receipt of the same.

A Clerk in the Bombay Post Office produced the register of the letter in which the documents were transmitted to the defendant.

Mr. Verrell, solicitor, verified the defendants signature to the receipt of the registered letter.

Sir M. Sausse.—Take your order, you are entitled to it.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in th Court of Sudder Dawanee Adawlut on Monday the 10th March 1862.

Dharwar—Mudar, *vs.* Shailayman.

Dharwar—Ramchundre, deceased, his Son and heir Gooroorao, *vs.* Trimul Sheshgiree.

Special Appeal No. 4295.—Ahmedabad—Abdul Nubee Wd. Abdullabhaee, *vs.* Bookoorsum daughter of Abdullabhaee Oomerbhaee.

Special Appeal No. 4311.—Konkun—Kalia Hasoocha and 35 others, *vs.* Sakool Untoocha and 48 others.

* Special Appeal No. 4316.—Dharwar—Venkajee Govind deceased his son and heir Bheemajee, *vs.* Ramajee Junardhun deceased his son and heir Naryenapa.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
(From the Friend of India, Feb. 27.)

Mr. J. P. Grant has accepted the Governorship of Bombay, and we congratulate the Western Presidency on the fact. A Bengal civilian succeeds a Bengal civilian, both equally honest and both differently experienced—the one in practical administration and knowledge of the people, the other in the principles and routine which are elaborated in the closet and practised in the bureau. Both have the same sympathies and prejudices in dealing with that high class of questions which effect the spiritual welfare of the people. With a sceptical spirit if not sceptical beliefs, the present Governor wrote an educational minute of which he must now be heartily ashamed, while his successor has left the moral and intellectual progress of the natives of Bengal where he found it. Both more or less carry out the tradition of the Haileybury service, that India is to be ruled not only for the natives but in accordance with native principles. Hence while the one, at the end of his governing career, fills his Council with nameless natives and an insignificant European, the other, at the beginning of his course, outrages the whole settlers of Bengal, destroys with uncalled for violence and blundering haste an important trade, and fails to protect, or to win the gratitude of, the poor and ignorant victims of his policy. Both are equally independent. The one threw up his appointment because his Council quarrelled with him, and repeated this conduct not long after the Home authorities interfered with him. The other, for two out of the three years of his administration, has bearded the Government of India, has spurned their advice in a grave crisis, has disobeyed their orders while he would do nothing himself to meet the evil, and has been twice publicly reproved in a style that even Lord Dalhousie confined to his demi-official correspondence. Sir George Clerk leaves Bombay, having improved the police and effected considerable financial reductions. Mr. Grant leaves Bengal, having fought for financial justice to the province, having claimed for the Lieutenant Governor the means to enable him to bear the responsibility of its military defence, and having wisely planned a network of roads two years before the Cotton crisis awoke other provincial rulers to their necessity.

Though the evil has predominated over the good in Mr. Grant's government of Bengal, we yet congratulate the people of Bombay. In the first place, sympathising as they must do in the general prosperity of all other provinces they must be glad that Bengal is relieved of the great obstacle to its real progress, and that Mr. Grant's departure will be the signal for a total change of policy. But they have a more substantial reason for satisfaction than this. Mr. Grant leaves Belvidere House a different man from what he was when he entered it. Poor Bengal has been the "corpus vile" on which he has been experimenting for three years. Like an unskilful doctor's apprentice he has hacked and cut and dissected her poor body, till the injured spirit has protested against such usage. Bengal has paid the price of Mr. Grant's schooling, and a heavy price it has been; Bombay may reap the fruit. No man can have played so long with such edge tools as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has handled and have gashed himself so frightfully, without learning experience. And that Mr. Grant has shewn some docility as seen in the almost total change of his policy in the Indigo districts, which has made the fawning native papers warn him that the people have already ceased to love him, and the big baboos to lecture him on his shortcomings in an address which professed to contain only the expression of their admiration. True as the needle to the pole, the officials who a year ago incited the ryots to rebel, are now eager in repressing the spirit they have evoked. Like the witch of Endor they are affrighted at their own success. Deputy Magistrates and Secretaries boldly utter in the Legislative Council words which were heard a year ago in the mouths of their opponents, and which uttered then would have doomed them to a penal station. Thus it is that the official mind is, even unconsciously, debauched. A month hence, with Mr. Beadon or some one else in power, the same men will be unable to recognise their official identity, so very colonist-like will their policy have become. It is the old story of Katherine and Petruchio—

> Forward, I pray, since we have come so far,
> And be it moon or sun or what you please,
> And if you please to call it a rush candle,
> Henceforth and now it shall be so for me.

A year ago 'Bengal is quiet' was the *mot d'ordre*, and 'Bengal is quiet' was shouted out from Nuddea and the Secretariate by a willing chorus. Now the truth begins to loom dimly through the mist, and in Magistrates' Reports, Secretaries' minutes and official legislators' speeches, the new watchword is faithfully re-echoed—'the ryots must be punished.'

Not only does Mr. Grant leave Bengal with some practical knowledge of the art of governing, but he goes to a Presidency where he will not encounter the difficulties to which he has proved so unequal. No rabid Anglo-Saxon as yet disturbs the calm Arcadian simplicity of the Bombay peasantry. No rampant capitalist as yet strives to educe from the soil the wealth God has hidden in it for the use of man. Mr. Grant will not quarrel with the usurious soucars, for is it not notorious that they benefit where the white-faced capitalist oppresses? Even Bombay city is sunk into such a state of political apathy that the advent of Mr. Grant, after Sir George Clerk, will seem the introduction of liberty. Then Mr. Grant is wise on the subject of roads and public works. He hates indigo, but believes in cotton. With his independence, and sad recollections of how he, a wretched Lieutenant Governor within sight of Government House, was galled by the Supreme Council even as he galled his unhappy predecessor, he will strive to secure for Bombay the justice for which her press clamour, even if he ungratefully secure the means of doing so from a Bengal surplus. Thus free from all his Bengal difficulties, enlightened by his Bengal experience, with an independence he has never known, with a command of money combined with a *penchant* for making roads, and believing that a Legislative Council was meant to do something else than meet to decide whether it should commence its sittings at eleven or one, Mr. Grant may yet prove the most popular Governor Bombay has had.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

The 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry arrived here yesterday morning from Seroor.—*Poona Observer, March* 6.

A Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners left on Tuesday morning last by train for Bombay, to embark for Aden.—*Id.*

Colonel P. K. Skinner, Judge Advocate General, left to-day for Mahableshwur Hills.—*Id.*

Major General Hale, Commanding the Poona Division, left here on Tuesday morning last for Malligaum, on his tour of inspection, under the usual salute. Major Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division, accompanies the Gallant General. We understand that on General Hale's return from Malligaum, the Divisional Head Quarters will be removed to Mahableshwur for the hot season.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

We learn from Darjeeling that the 10th Regiment N. I., now on its way from Dinapore towards the Bootan frontier, is to be stationed at Titalyah, Punkabaree, and Siliegorie, with its head-quarters at the latter place, it being equi-distant from the two former. The 38th will proceed at once to Darjeeling. The Invalids, who are at present at the convalescent depôt at Senchal, and who are ordered to England, are still detained there, although the season for moving European troops through the Terai and Purneah is fast drawing to a close. Jungle fever becomes very prevalent in those localities in March, when the heat causes the leaves to fall, and allows the sun to penetrate into the undergrowth, releasing the noxious gases there hidden the exit of which the thick foliage had previously prevented. It is always desirable that European troops ordered home should be in Calcutta for embarkation certainly not later than the middle of February, and in the case of invalids care should be taken that no unnecessary exposure to heat should be entailed upon them, which is unavoidable if they are detained at up-country depots till the end of February or beginning of March. Moreover, the tonnage procurable for troops is always of an inferior quality late in the season. It so happens that, from the unusually long passages made by outward bound vessels this year, there are still in port many fine ships, but by the end of next month these will nearly, if not quite, all have taken their departure. —*Englishman, Feb.* 27.

We have, from other quarters, further news from Darjeeling, but of vastly different import from the last which reached us. We then gave the purport of a message from the Bootiahs demanding from the government a sum of Rs. 2000, accompanied by a threat that, if the amount was not paid at once, they would come and take it. We have now the reverse of this—the substance of a petition addressed by the Rajah of Sikhim to the British government, representing the straits to which he is reduced by poverty caused by loss of territory and the cessation of the allowance heretofore made to him by the British government for the occupancy of Darjeeling. It appears that when the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was at Darjeeling at the close of last year, he granted an audience to Cheboo Lama, the Vakeel and Dewan of the present Rajah of Sikhim, who then represented the lamentable condition to which his master was reduced, owing to the perfidy of the late minister and the consequent confiscation of territory which was made by the British in 1849. The Lieutenant-Governor urged upon the Dewan the necessity that existed for the encouragement of trade and agriculture by the Rajah within his yet remaining patrimony, and the advantage which could not fail to accrue to himself and his people therefrom. Since then it would appear that the Rajah has fallen into greater difficulties still, and hearing that Dr. Campbell was about to leave Darjeeling and resign his appointment prior to his departure, he forwarded to him a petition which he prayed him to lay before the Governor General. In this petition the Rajah represents that since the Darjeeling Morung was confiscated by the British government his family has become overwhelmed with poverty; that his father was mainly dependent upon the stipend he received from the government in consideration of his allowing the occupation of the Morung by the British; and that, with the loss of that, he has lost well nigh his sole means of subsistence. He therefore prays that, in consideration of the good understanding which has been restored between him and the British government by the treaty recently entered into, that government will not allow him to continue in his present deplorable condition, which cannot but reflect disgrace not only upon himself but upon the government which reduced him to his present state of poverty.

Dr. Campbell, in forwarding the Rajah's petition, represented that there was no question as to the difficulties with which the Rajah was encompassed through the abject state of poverty to which he is reduced by the confiscation of the Darjeeling Morung, and the loss of the Rs. 3,000 a year he received for it prior to its confiscation; that his present difficulties and past troubles were brought about by no hostility of his, but by the treachery of his late Dewan; and that, in consequence, he would urge upon the government of India to grant a life pension to the Rajah. To grant a life pension so long as the Rajah remains on the *guddee* would, in our opinion, be a sure means of creating further troubles on his death. Pension him by all means, if not to do so can be cause of casting any reflection on the government; but as it never answers to keep stipendiaries in power, let him, on receipt of a pension, vacate the *guddee* he is too poverty-stricken to fill without it. We have had enough of maintaining puppet sovereigns on their thrones at the expense of the public. It neither redounds to the credit, nor adds to the strength, of the British name.—*Id.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
(From the Englishman, Feb. 27.)

The Legislative Council of the Governor General met yesterday morning at the usual hour, all the members present, and at once proceeded to the business of the day.

Mr. Laing then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal Act XVIII of 1861, for imposing a duty on arts, trades, and dealings, and to move that the rules for the conduct of business be suspended, and that the Bill be introduced and passed. He said, in proposing a Bill for the remission of taxation upon the period of the regular Budget, I am taking a course which is only to be justified by special circumstances. The reason is this. The license tax—a tax affecting four or five millions of the humbler classes of artizans, mechanics, and petty traders, has now reached a point where it is just possible to stop it, but where the delay even of a few weeks would see it in full operation. To postpone decision, therefore, would have been practically to decide against the tax-payer, and it became the duty of the government at the first moment when they acquired the moral certainty that the tax was no longer indispensible, to come to a decision whether or not to allow it to be enforced. His Excellency the Governor-General will, I have no doubt, state to the Council the general and political reasons which have led the government to the conclusion that the license tax should be repealed and immediate action taken, and I shall confine myself to stating the grounds on which, as a Financier, I have felt justified in recommending the measure now before the Council. In arriving at its decision the government has been influenced by no misgivings as to the soundness of the principle on which the license tax is based, or as to the perfect facility of collecting it without opposition. In principle nothing can be more just than that the class of tradesmen and artizans in towns and villages, who have so greatly benefited by our rule, and whose condition, I am happy to think, is daily improving with the prosperity of the country, should contribute in some just proportion towards the support of the State. In practice also it has been the uniform rule of Native governments, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, to enforce direct taxes of this description on the trading classes. Without going back to the records of the early Hindoo history, or even to the institutes of Akbar, it may suffice to say that when the British rule was recently extended to the Punjaub and Scinde, a long list of taxes on every conceivable art, trade, and profession, found in existence, at rates far heavier than those of the proposed license Tax. Nor are such taxes confined to India. They are general throughout the East, and familiarly known in almost every country of Europe; so that the exemption of British India is almost solitary of financial forbearance in the part of a government. So generally was this known, that not a whisper of opposition to the tax has reached the government, and there cannot be the least doubt that if the law passed last summer be allowed to take its course, 50 or 60 lakhs will be paid into the Treasury in the course of the next six months without disturbance or any overt manifestation of discontent. Under these circumstances the government believe that a license tax is now, and will be at any time hereafter, a perfectly legitimate way of raising revenue whenever additional revenue is indispensibly required. At the same time it is equally clear that without indispensible necessity, it is not desirable to impose new taxes at all, and least of all a new tax which affects a great many persons and produces very little money. With three classes as proposed, at 1, 2, and 3, Rupees respectively, the average license tax paid by each individual would probably not exceed one and a quarter Rupee, so that the tax-gatherer must call at four or five millions of doors to collect £500,000 or £600,000 of revenue. I need not say that such a mode of raising revenue is not desirable, if it can be avoided, especially in a country where we have to work with very imperfect instruments, and where every rupee taken from the tax-payer, may cost him another rupee in time and trouble, or worse still, in many cases may be made an instrument of oppression and extortion. The classification of four or five millions of persons, even into three simple classes, is a serious operation, which of necessity involves much labor on our already overworked officials, and much trouble and annoyance, with occasional unavoidable injustice, to the persons affected by it. Accordingly it is quite clear that such a tax ought not to be imposed at all, unless it is likely to be permanently needed and retained as part of our regular financial system. As long as a doubt existed on this point the government refrained from acting. To restore a clear and *bona fide* equilibrium in the finances of India, is an object of such paramount importance that all other considerations must give way. But without anticipating the more full and accurate statement which will accompany the Budget in April, enough is already ascertained to satisfy us that the license tax is no longer required for the purpose of restoring an equilibrium. The state of the cash balances affords an unerring test of our real position, as there have been for the past year no loans open, and no accumulation of arrears or liabilities. All that has to be allowed for is the return to England of the £1,000,000 which was sent here in bullion last spring, under apprehension of the possible results of the famine; and of about £2,000,000 more, which will be due to England on the balance of accounts of the year. Of the total expenditure of the Empire, about £9,000,000, in round numbers, is paid in England for Home charges, stores, interest on debt, guranteed Railway interest, &c., while we pay here for England about £7,000,000 in constructing Railways and on other accounts; so that a balance of about £2,000,000 is due by India to England to square the accounts of the year and establish an equilibrium. Setting aside this £2,000,000 and the £1,000,000 remitted in bullion, as belonging to England, our Indian cash balance on the 1st of the present February was £15,400,000, having been £12,680,000 on the corresponding day of 1861, and £14,286,000 at the commencement of the current financial year on the 1st May 1861. The inference is irresistible that during this period our receipts have more than equalled our expenditure. The detailed returns which are now coming in, under the new and more accurate system of account and audit, fully confirm the general result indicated by the cash balances; more especially as regards the buoyancy of the principal branches of revenue which appear to have been habitually and largely under-estimated under the old system, and there is no reason whatever to make us doubt the continuance of this buoyancy in the ensuing year. I should be sorry, however, to say positively that we have a surplus beyond what is required for giving up the License Tax; still less to specify its amount or base on it any further proposals for remission of taxation, for it is just possible that between now and April something might occur to diminish the cash balances, or otherwise affect our calculations. It is well known that the government do not regard the enhanced rate of customs duties on imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods as a proper part of our permanent financial system but as a temporary expedient to meet an emergency; and therefore it will be our wish to reduce those duties, if on a full review of our position at the end of the financial year we see that we can do so with safety. But in the meantime it can be no objection to refraining from imposing a new tax like the license tax which we do not want, that we are not quite in a position to say positively whether we shall be able to remit another existing tax which is in full operation. In matters of taxation change is of itself a great evil, and the occasions are rare indeed when it is good policy to impose a new tax for the sake of getting rid of an existing one. There is one change which is always salutary, viz., to be able to reduce taxation by the exercise of a wise economy, and by the buoyancy of existing revenue arising out of general prosperity; but beyond this, to avoid changes as much as possible should be the policy of every prudent financier. It is by these means that we are now enabled to arrest taxation at the very threshold of five millions of doors. Since the estimates of the year 1860-61 were framed, or in the course of two years, the revenue of India will show an increase on those estimates of upwards of £3,000,000, while the expenditure will have been diminished by a still larger amount. I cannot but hope therefore that the result now proposed to the Council, will be accepted both as an encouragement to proceed in the same course, as an earnest of further progress in the same direction, and above all as a practical proof of the sincerity of course professions when we say that we have no wish to impose unnecessary troubles on the people of India. In the present instance we give up fifty or sixty lakhs, which are, I may say, as good as in our treasuries, for no conceivable notion, except that of tenderness for a large body of tax-payers. Indeed a small portion of the tax has been already collected and this we shall return, to the agreeable surprise, I have no doubt, of those who, when they paid their rupees, little expected ever to see them back again. If there be, as I have often heard, an impression on the minds of some classes of the native population that there is no end to the new taxes, and that it is our policy to extract from them all we can, it is by facts, not by professions, that such an impression can alone be removed. The fact that the English public recently subscribed a large sum for the relief of the sufferers from famine in the North-West Provinces, must have done more than a ship-load of tracts and proclamations to convince all intelligent and fair-minded natives of the reality of English sympathy with India. In like manner the fact of the government giving up sixty lakhs of revenue to avoid putting on a new tax, which no one opposes and which every one has made up his mind to accept as an accomplished fact, cannot, I think, fail to satisfy every candid mind that we do not impose taxes recklessly or maintain them without necessity. I have only to add that personally it is a source of gratification to me, as I am sure it will be to all the Members of the Council, that the improved state of our finances should have been ascertained just in time to enable His Excellency the Viceroy to adopt, consistently with perfect prudence, as one of the last acts of his Administration, a measure so entirely in accordance with its whole spirit and policy. I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal Act XVIII of 1861.

His Excellency the Viceroy said, that he was certain the Council had heard with pleasure and satisfaction the statement just made by the Hon'ble Member who had spoken; not only on account of the pleasing facts it recorded of the present flourishing prosperity of the finances, but from its satisfying them that the remission of nearly half a million sterling had been made in obedience to all the dictates of financial prudence. There was however one point, and one only, which he should wish to explain, and that was the reason for the choosing of the tax which had thus been chosen for remission, and the mode of its announcement. With regard to the choice of the tax, it was well known that as soon as a government showed any desire to remit a tax, the claimants for the benefit were generally quite as numerous and vehement as the opponents to a levy of new taxes. It happened that the Government of India found themselves in a position that enabled them to remit some portion of the taxation, and the question to be considered was what tax to remit. The remission might be made in direct, or in indirect taxes; in taxes on internal industry or foreign imports. The license tax, however, presented peculiar claims; because in selecting that tax, the government had not only the power to relieve them of new burdens, but were enabled to cut short that vexatious and perplexing system of classification and other evils, which the imposition of new taxes ever conveyed. This then secured a strong reason for removing the license tax; but at the same time he must repeat what had been said by his Hon'ble friend, namely that no single complaint of that tax had ever reached the ears of the government. Before the tax to be remitted, had been determined on, the precaution had been taken to apply by telegraph to all the heads of the local governments, to know whether any complaints had been made. Had there been any signs of discontent even short of resistance, it would have seemed doubtful whether it were wise or dignified to withdraw the tax, but the invariable answer to every appeal was—"There is no difficulty." Then, when this truth was well ascertained, the determination to remit had been finally made. With regard to the mode of announcement, His Excellency said that no one felt more than he did, the necessity of carrying out the rules laid down for their guidance, and therefore he should have been glad to have allowed the first proposition of such a measure as the present, to have been made at that table. The present, however, was a case calling for immediate action. In Bengal hardly anything had been done in the shape of the actual collection of the tax, but in the North West, Oude, the Punjab, and even Madras and Bombay, the collections had partly commenced. But to whatever extent collections had been made, it was quite evident that the troublesome business of classification was in full progress; and that if Government wished to avoid the vexatious process of further classification, it was necessary for action to be taken immediately. As soon therefore as the telegraphic information was received, and found to be satisfactory, the intention to remit the tax was published and the present Bill prepared. Under these circumstances and considering the acceptability of the remission of the tax, he was certain that the Council would agree that the Governor General in Council had acted for the best in the interests of the state, in first remitting the tax, and in afterwards coming before that Council to propose the introduction of a Bill to make that remission law. As the Bill had not been circulated he would move that it be read.

The Bill was then read and carried unanimously.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday next at 11 A. M.

NATIVE MEETING TO ADDRESS LORD CANNING.
(From the Englishman, Feb. 26.)

We have seen few such disorderly scenes as that presented yesterday afternoon by the Meeting convened by the Sheriff on the requisition of a large number of influential Native gentlemen, to adopt an Address and render honour to the Viceroy previous to his departure. Owing to the utter want of arrangement, the body of the hall, the seats and tables, were taken possession of by an unmannerly and unruly mob, whose ceaseless shouts and restless endeavours to see and hear what was going on rendered it impossible for more than a score or two immediately round the Sheriff to see or hear anything. A long table had been arranged down the Hall at right angles with what was intended for a platform, the seats at which table were apparently intended for the magnates of the expected audience. This table was unceremoniously appropriated by the mob, whilst the actors in the programme seated themselves, not upon, but around the platform, making the focus of the proceedings a very hot and most unsavoury similitude of a bearpit. In the middle of the proceedings the police made a raid upon this table, the only result being that its occupants squatted instead of standing upon it, and made rather more row than before, if that were possible; whilst now and then the smashing of lamps added emphasis to demonstrations of applause given to what was mere dumb show to every soul more than two yards from the speakers. At the commencement of the meeting we noticed some six or eight civilians, among them Messrs. Grey, Young, Erskine, and Harrington, but we lost sight of them after a quarter of an hour, and so far as we could discover, when the proceedings had fairly commenced, the only Europeans present were the Sheriff and his Deputy; the representatives of the press; Mr. James Hume, and his son; Mr. Piffard of the Calcutta Bar; and a gentleman whom, in courtesy, we presume we must in future designate Baboo John Cochrane. If more Europeans were present we could not discover them by a very close scrutiny from a very favorable position, excepting always Mr. Landseer, the artist, who if he can add a picture of the proceedings to the Governor General's memorials of his Indian life will be puzzled to render the utter confusion and the unearthly noise, which surpassed an opium sale—hitherto our ideal of Native capabilities in that way. At a few minutes after 4 o'clock,

Baboo Heralaul Seal having moved that the Sheriff do take the Chair,

Rajah Radhakant Bahadoor then moved the first Resolution as under:—

That this meeting desires to record its high sense of the eminent public services of the Right Hon'ble Earl Canning during his administration of British India, marked as his career has been by consummate ability and rare judgment, by unswerving recitude of purpose, and by a large, liberal and enlightened spirit of justice and mercy, which have secured for him the gratitude of the teeming millions of this country.

Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose, in seconding the resolution, dwelt at some length on the many and wise acts of Lord Canning's policy. All present would remember that within twelve months after his landing in India the Empire was shaken to its base, the cause being the mutiny of the Native Army. During those mutinous and perilous times, the policy adopted and acted upon by the Governor General had proved the safety of the country, punishing where punishment was due, encouraging those who showed themselves interested, and confirming the wavering. Thus it would be seen that Lord Canning had passed through one of the most momentous crisis in Indian History, and the excellence of his policy was proved by the present prosperous state of the country. Following upon the mutiny there came the financial difficulties, very much aggravated by the expenses of the mutiny alluded to, and in these difficulties Lord Canning and his colleagues had shown every desire to contribute all that could be expected from the Government. He for one considered the Income Tax a just one. It was doubtless a personal hardship, but it could not be denied that if the people wished to enjoy the blessings of peace it was their duty to contribute their mite towards the expenses. But that there was every desire to make the burden as light as possible had just been proved by the crowning act of Lord Canning's administration—the abolishing of the License Tax, an earnest that whenever taxation could be dispensed with it would be. They might depend upon it, too, that it would not be long, when the finances were in a condition to allow of it, before the income tax was repealed as well. All this was owing to the policy of Lord Canning. That policy had not been one of aggression; it had been one of consolidation, of placing the affairs of the Empire on such a sound basis as might lead to peace and contentment. He need only allude—to remind his hearers of all that had been done—to the settlement of Oude, to the civilisation of the Punjaub and Nagpore; and lastly to the consolidation of British Burmah. All these were proofs of Lord Canning's willingness to establish and consolidate that basis on which the safety of the Empire depended. It had been said by some that at one time the Governor General had leaned too much towards clemency and conciliation. He would not re-open this subject, but this much it would say, that speaking from a Native point of view, he could not help feeling grateful, and all his countrymen should feel thankful to that nobleman who had stood by them and been as their protecting angel. He had dealt out justice, but justice tempered with mercy; and it would ill become the native community to fail in showing their gratitude to him who had done this and more for them. Thanks to that education which Lord Canning had been so active in assisting, there were plenty throughout the land who would understand, and understanding appreciate, the policy of the Government. He was certain that there was not a tongue in India which did not raise its voice in praise of the departing Governor, not a pulse that did not throb with thankfulness, and not a heart that did not glow with gratitude, and in glowing bless him for the benefits he had conferred upon the natives of India.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Baboo Ramanath Tagore said it had been entrusted to him to move the second resolution. It was presumption on his part to attempt to make a speech after the eloquent one they had just heard made by Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose; but what he did say he said with honest feeling. He was glad to see such a large gathering for the purpose of doing honour to Lord Canning before he left India. If his Lordship had been allowed to depart without such a tribute of respect being paid him, it would have been a slur on the national character. Lord Canning had been beset with difficulties during the first year of his administration, but these difficulties had now been cleared away, and peace and tranquility prevailed. Those present had not forgotten when the mutiny arose that a cry of vengeance was raised on all sides. Lord Canning, however, had firmly adhered to the side of mercy, and in so doing had saved an immense number of lives. He (the speaker) had lived during the administrations of Lord Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Dalhousie; but he was sure a more prominent place would be given in his history to that of Lord Canning. He had heard with mortification that a portion of the native community did not approve of the later acts of his rule, but to please 200 millions of people of different races was a Herculean task. Would they find fault with a man who had conferred ninety-nine favours upon them, because he could not complete the number of one hundred? If so they did injustice to one of the noblest feelings which God had given us—gratitude. He had seen in the *Hurkaru* some articles which were likely to be derimental to the native interest, inasmuch as they said that the meeting had been called in opposition to the address presented to the Judges. This, on the part of his countrymen, he begged most emphatically to deny, for the Meeting had been determined on fully two months before the address to the Judges had been presented. Those articles had been written with a view to create a bad feeling towards his countrymen on the part of Englishmen. But he hoped that Englishmen, as true Englishmen, would not be led away by such writings, but follow the dictates of their own feelings, and make no difference between creed and colour. He would propose the adoption of the Address which would now be read to them.

Mr. John Cochrane then read the address as under:—

To

HIS EXCELLENCY EARL CANNING,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

We, the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, venture to approach your Excellency, on the eve of your departure, in order to express to you the regret felt by us all on your resigning the government.

During the eventful period of your administration, we have never failed to admire the justice and impartiality which have always characterized your actions.

It is with mingled feelings of respect and gratitude that we call to mind your humane and merciful conduct to our unfortunate and misguided countrymen, exercised at a time when, by most men, the principles of moderation would have been forgotten.

We thank your Lordship for the late extraordinary reduction of taxation which at the very time it lessens the burthens of the poor, furnishes the best proof of the prosperous condition of the country.

We are grateful for the many liberal measures which have adorned your administration; for the principles of justice so constantly inculcated by you, rendered doubly dear by being blended with a humanity dictated by wisdom and moderation.

In the establishment of the Councils of the Empire we recognize an anxious desire to forward the interests and well being of India.

We thank your Excellency for the valuable privilege which you have conferred upon the community by allowing the redemption of the landed revenue; and we are especially grateful for the careful protection of the interests of the public creditor, which is apparent in the face of the proclamation issued by your Lordship.

At no time has your Excellency been ever wanting in promoting the welfare of your fellow creatures; the cause of education never had a warmer friend.

We need not enlarge on your many noble and charitable actions.

We lament the existence of the present disputes in Bengal and the bad passions created by them.

In accordance with the benevolent suggestions of your Excellency we earnestly trust that these our better days may give rise to kinder feelings and that resentments of every kind among all classes of society may pass away and be forgotten. If such should be, it will not be the least cheering reflection in the mind of your Lordship when parting from the land you have governed so long.

We look upon your Excellency as one who has saved this country from great and impending calamity—the results are before us:—A mutiny suppressed; public credit maintained; and peace universal.

Nothing now remains but to bid your Excellency farewell safe may you return to your native land; the good wishes of all attend you.

Think, at times, kindly of a people by whom you will always be held in respectful and grateful honor.

Once again farewell. In the far land of the West—if justice and humanity be ever honored—you cannot but hold a most distinguished place.

He was about to second the resolution, viz.

That the Address just read be presented to Lord Canning on the occasion of his retirement from the Vice-royalty of India—

when—

The Sheriff rose to suggest that an omission had apparently been made in the opening words of the address, *viz.*, "We the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity." This should be altered to "We the Native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity." He saw around him many hundreds of natives, but only two or three of his own countrymen. The address spoke of the rebellious sepoys as "our misguided fellow-countrymen," and he for one did not recognize sepoys as his "misguided countrymen." The whole requisition had been signed by Natives, and emanated from the Native community, although expressing sentiments generally approved of.

Mr. Piffard here interrupted the Sheriff, and said that he had seen European names signed to the requisition.

The Sheriff replied that such a requisition had never been received by him. The address did the Natives honour, but for all that, it was an address put forward especially by the Native Community.

Mr. Cochrane, after some prefatory remarks, which owing to the noise in the hall were utterly inaudible, said that they were now met together in calmer times, very different from those times of trouble which he hoped had gone never to return. They had a more pleasing object in view than to dwell on such remembrances. It would be, he was certain, gratifying to all to learn that the once melancholy prospects of the Indian Finances were not to be realised, and it was indeed pleasing to look around and see so many assembled to pay a tribute of gratitude and respect to one whose firmness and moderation had saved their lives and families through dark and troublous times. (Here the speaker was again inaudible from the general hubbub, increased by an occasional and emphatic smash of glasses.) He did not know, he continued, a public man so free from faults as the present Governor General. All present knew the calumny and abuse which had through years been directed against him, but he was happy to say that in that abuse and calumny few, if any, of those present had shared. Nothing but a consciousness of duty could have upheld the Viceroy in his painful task. He would not allude to what Lord Canning had done for education, as that had been already touched upon, but he could not help saying that if any man ever deserved well of his fellow-citizens it was the high minded nobleman who has the object of the present address. The speaker here alluded to the gratitude which the Native princes and gentlemen of India owed to Lord Canning in having saved them and millions of their misguided countrymen, touched upon the power given to redeem the Land Revenue, and went into a long desertation on the funded debt, concluding with a quotation from Adam Smith which as far as we could make out, had no bearing upon the resolution. He then alluded to the mode about to be adopted of expressing their gratitude and respect, and entreated they would erect some monument which would be looked upon, not only as a mark of respect and gratitude to him who was on the eve of departure, but as a lesson to his successors to point out the rewards of humanity and justice. He would support the resolution but was understood to assent to the alteration suggested by the Sheriff.

Mr. Piffard contended, somewhat vehemently, that no such word should be inserted. He said that he had come to the meeting because he understood it was a public meeting at which any English gentleman might attend and raise what objections he pleased. The objection raised was against calling sepoys "misguided fellow-countrymen," but that he thought, it was extremely easy to meet by altering it to "misguided fellow-subjects" The speaker here said that attempts had been made by European gentlemen to get up a meeting which had all failed, and the proposed alteration was therefore in his opinion, unfair and an afterthought.

Several Native gentlemen here said that the mover and seconder had consented to the alteration.

Mr. Hume said he wished to say a few words in reply to the suggestion which had been made by the Sheriff, that the word "Native" should be interpolated in the address. If the requisition had been for a meeting of the native inhabitants of Calcutta, nothing could have been more proper—indeed, it would have been impertinent towards the natives to have left that word out. The only opportunity he had of seeing anything about the requisition was in the papers, and he had looked upon the consequent advertisement as an invitation by the Sheriff to the public at large. Though not a native, he had long been a resident of Calcutta, and wished to be a party to the proceedings of that meeting at which the Sheriff had invited the public to be present.

The Sheriff said his chief objection to address was the wording of it. It alluded to the rebellious sepoys as "our misguided fellow-countrymen." He was not aware that any English gentleman was prepared to make such an acknowledgment as that.

A native was here heard to remark that it would be well to say "the Natives and two European gentlemen."

The Sheriff was here about to put the resolution to the vote, with the substitution of "fellow-subjects" for "fellow-countrymen," when,

Mr. Walter Brett said that before the resolution was put to the meeting he wished to propose an amendment, and in order to be heard if possible above the confusion which reigned around, he would with the Sheriff's permission, temporarily elevate himself on the table. He came there in the pursuance of his public duty as a journalist to report the proceedings of the meeting, which, as he understood its objects, had his best feelings and fullest support, because he understood it to be a meeting of the natives for the purpose of expressing to Lord Canning that gratitude which every man admitted that they owed. But he now found it necessary for the very extraordinary direction it was endeavoured to give to the proceedings, to rise in performance of another and yet higher duty, which was to prevent the sentiments of the European Community who had absented themselves from the meeting from being misrepresented. He knew full well that he represented the general voice of the European inhabitants of Calcutta—[The speaker was here interrupted by a tremendous uproar, and waiting its subsistence he proceeded.]—If gentlemen would allow him to furnish his sentence, they would find that he was correct in what he was about to say, which was, that however much the European Community might desire to stand in accord with their Native fellow-subjects in all public matters, they would object to the two or three gentlemen who were present presuming to represent them and committing them as a community to the support of expressions to which they objected. He begged to move a substantive amendment in which he thought every one present would, after duly considering it agree, viz., that for the words, "We the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity" should be substituted "We, Native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, with the concurrence of the European gentlemen whose names are appended." In making this amendment, he would repeat that he came there with the intention of heartily supporting the address, through the press, believing it to be a just and proper one as far as natives were concerned. He should be glad to see his amendment seconded, but as in looking around him he saw no European gentlemen but the two or three whose opinions had been avowed, and it might therefore find no seconder, he would remark that an amendment did not necessarily require to be seconded and could be put to the meeting and recorded without it.

Mr. Brett's amendment was then put to the meeting, and negatived; after which the original motion was put and carried.

Baboo Ramapersaud Roy next moved the third resolution as under:—

That his Lordship be solicited to allow a Marble Statue of himself to be taken for the purpose of being erected in the City of Calcutta as a memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire.

The speaker dwelt at some considerable length on the benefits accruing from the policy pursued by Lord Canning, but the noise made by his admiring countrymen entirely prevented any chance of hearing a speech which, from the stray words it was now and then possible to catch, was evidently a good one.

Rajah Pertaub Chunder Singh seconded the resolution, after which,

Mr. Hume in supporting said that he had had no part to play in the programme of the day's proceedings and that all had come there knowing as much about it as he did, but for all that he was not willing to allow the occasion to pass without lifting up his voice in support of the great and good object now about to be carried out by the wishes of the Native Community of Calcutta. He was not there authorized to express the opinions, political or otherwise, of his countrymen, but he was there to speak what he knew, and he should hold himself in contempt if he kept silent, and did not speak what he thought merely because he stood alone. He would however ask the Meeting not to be too hard upon those Europeans who were absent. He was not one to triumph over the defeat and disaster that had befallen them, for it would have been impossible for them to have come forward without subjecting themselves to the most open self-stultification. There could be no question as to the attitude assumed by those gentlemen against the policy of Lord Canning. It had been one of violent and unquestionable opposition. This was evinced by that memorable petition for the Governor General's recall—memorable for the gentlemanly ease and perspicuity—[Here the speaker was interrupted by a tremendous noise of disapproval, the makers of which evidently though the remark was intended to apply to those who signed the petition, and which was only silenced as he finished by saying that] he alluded to the gentlemanly ease and perspicuity with which Lord Canning scattered to the wind the charges brought against him. Under such circumstances, he continued, these gentlemen could not have come forward. He had no authority to speak for them, but he ventured to hope that they thought the course now adopted by the Native community was a right one. Even those gentlemen he alluded to would be only too glad, by their own admission, if Lord Canning were to remain in Calcutta, and what need, then, was there of

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their sweet voices to vote for a statue? The speaker here said that he was no thick and thin advocate of Lord Canning for it was impossible to govern a country for six years so as to please every body; he deprecated Lord Dalhousie's annexation of Oude; said that a statue erected of Lord Canning would be looked upon by posterity more as an honour to the times than the man; and concluded by a really graceful allusion to Lord Canning's recent loss, with a hope expressed that he might find consolation in a future active life, devoted at Home to the consideration of the same subjects which for seven years had occupied his earnest attention for the good of the people of India.

The Hon'ble Rajah Dinker Rao, and Moulvie Abdool Luteef, the one in Hindoostanee, and the other inaudibly, also supported the resolution, which was then put and carried.

Coomar Suttyanund Ghosaul Bahadoor moved the fourth Resolution seconded by Nawab Asgur Ali Khan Bahadoor.

That the following gentlemen be requested to wait in deputation on His Lordship to present the Address.

Raja Radakant Bahadoor
Raja Kalikrishna Br.
Raja Komulkrishna Br.
Raja Narendrokrishna Br.
Raja Pertaub Chunder Sing Bahadoor.
Raja Sutto Shurn Ghosaul Br.
His Highness the Raja Kuppoorthullah.
Raja Dinkur Rao.
Raja Deonarain Singh.
Baboo Heeraloll Seal.
Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.
Baboo Ramanauth Tagore.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
Moonshee Ameer Ali.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef.
Cowar Suttyanund Ghosaul.
Baboo Chundermohun Chatterjea.
Baboo Hurronauth Roy.
Baboo Obhoychurn Goho.
Baboo Obhoychurn Bannerjea.
Baboo Degumber Mittra.
Baboo Jotendromohun Tagore.
Baboo Wopendromohun Tagore.
Baboo Khalutchunder Ghose.
Baboo Eshanchunder Bose.
Baboo Dwarkanauth Mullick.
Baboo Gobinchunder Sen.
Baboo Nogendro Chunder Ghose
Baboo Jadubkristo Sing.
Baboo Kaliprossnno Singh.
Baboo Rajendro Mullick.
Baboo S. C. Mullick.
Baboo Soobul Doss Mullick.
Baboo Horemohun Sen.
Baboo Kissenkissore Ghose.
Baboo Ramdhone Ghose.
Baboo Doorgachurn Law.
Baboo Greeschunder Ghose.
Baboo Hurruchunder Ghose.
Baboo Kassepersaud Ghose.
Baboo Kissorychund Mittry.
Baboo Debendronath Tagore.
Baboo Kristodass Paul.
Newab Asgur Ali Khan Bahadoor.
Hussun Ibrahim Binjohur.
Mohummud Muzhur.
Aga Mirza Sheerazee.
Aga Roochuk Sheerazee.
Aga Syud Hossain Shooshtree
Buzloor Ruheem.
Habeebool Hossain.
Sutafut Hossain.
Nuzees Ally Khan.
Mohummud Wujeeh.
Shaikh Ibraheem.
Hajee Zakariah Mohomed.
Izhar Hossain.

Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor, then moved the fifth Resolution,

That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen [names not supplied to the reporter] be appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and to carry out the object of the preceding resolution.

The Hon'ble Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor seconded the resolution shortly in his Native tongue, a translation of his speec almost verbatim being:—

At the time when the rebel sepoys, in conjunction with the wicked men of the realm, rose against the Government in violation of the laws both of God and man, which it is not necessary to dilate upon here, and which so much provoked many of the ruling class, who in their turn became naturally very violent, the consequence was that many lives were sacrificed, and many more were on the point of destruction. The Governor General at once proceeded to Allahabad and put a stop to almost a general massacre, and thus numberless lives were saved. At this critical moment, whoever assisted the Government, even if in a very imperfect manner, were loaded with rewards. Every man then thought within himself that though life was saved, and reward was received, we were no more to be trusted by our gracious government. But lo! his Lordship showed a great increase of confidence by inviting our countrymen to consult in the settlement of the country and give their voices to its legislation;—a boon the natives of this country never dreamed of. From failure of direct issue, some of the most distinguished families would have disappeared from the land had not His Excellency, in order to establish them, kindly recognized the native right of adoption. We naturally desire most, three things on earth; life, wealth and dignity. Our Viceroy has given us these things unasked: what then can give stronger evidence of his Lordship's sincere love for the country he is about to leave after a most brilliant and successful administration. The benefits conferred by him upon the country are so great that it is beyond our power in any way to do him justice. It remains for us as our first duty not merely to thank him for his great and good deeds, but to make them known to the world at large, and to transmit that knowledge to all our posterity. I have already observed that it lies not in our power to proportion our gratitude to his kindness; yet we must endeavour to do what is possible for us, by the grateful perpetuation of the honoured name of Lord Canning.

The sixth and last resolution was moved by Manickjee Rustomjee Esquire, and seconded by Rajah Norendrokrishna Bahadoor, as under:

That the Committee be requested to communicate with such parties as they may deem advisable in Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-West, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, with a view to invite the inhabitants of those Presidencies to join in the Memorial to Lord Canning.

Baboo Romanath Tagore here said that he had received a letter from the Rajah of Burdwan in which the Rajah expressed his hearty approval of the objects of the meeting and would be happy to assist in carrying them out.

The usual vote of thanks having been proposed to the Sheriff, the Meeting amidst much noise and uproar, separated.

SIND.

THE NANA.—We hear it whispered that this worthy has been employed as a scribe in the Kurrachee Collector's Office. What he writes we do not know, but there is no doubt of his having been busy there writing, our most reliable reporter who was sent to enquire, having positively corroborated the story.—*Our Paper, February* 28.

THE BANK OF KURRACHEE.—We would draw attention to a notice published this day, and which will be found in the usual place, try which it will be seen it has been appointed agent of the Punjab Bank and is prepared to do business with all the principal cities in that province.—*Id.*

NEPAUL.

Letters from Nepaul inform us that on the 5th instant Katmandoo went into mourning, and was startled by the firing of sixty minute guns from the Nepaulese batteries as a mark of respect and sympathy on the part of the Durbar, for her Majesty the Queen of England, in the loss she and the British public have sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. The Durbar has, also, indited a letter of condolence to her Majesty, expressive of sympathy for her affliction on the present lamentable occurrence.

Sir Jung Bahadoor was still in the Terai, but was expected to return to Katmandoo in the course of the current month.—*Englishman, Feb.* 27.

Indian Press.

MOST IMPROPER.

(*From the Hurkaru, Feb.* 27.)

Memorandum.—Officers commanding Regiments will forward to the Chief Inspector of Musketry reports on the state of their Rifles after removing their breeches, &c. &c.

'A. G. O. H. M.'s British *Forces*.

Whose breeches, may we venture to inquire? General Orders are so loosely worded that we sometimes mistake them for *Punch*.

LORD CANNING AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY OF CALCUTTA.

(*From the Hurkaru, Feb.* 26.)

Elsewhere will be found a report of the Native Meeting at the Town Hall yesterday. This demonstration—got up entirely by Natives, a knot of sorry intriguers proposed to put forward as the work of all classes of the population, but we take credit to ourselves for having effectually put the public on their guard against the ingenuous attempt. It will be seen, however, that contrary to the advice of the Sheriff, who will hardly be set down as an opponent of the Governor General, it was decided that the address should be styled as that of "the inhabitants of Calcutta." There were three tailors in Tooley Street, who represented upon a memorable occasion the people of England, and exactly the like number of barristers stand for the inhabitants of Calcutta in the present instance. They are Mr. Cochrane the Official Assignee, Mr. Hume the Chief Magistrate, and his son-in-law Mr. Piffard. There was not a solitary member of either Service present, not a single merchant, ship-master or tradesman with the exception of Mr. Brown. It had been proposed to send in on the part of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trades, protests indignantly worded against the meditated fraud, but a little consideration showed that the game was not worth the gunpowder. If a cheat could be taken as a compliment, it was thought that His Excellency might be allowed to appropriate it.

And a day or two hence, fifty-two gentlemen, whose names have been furnished to us, will attend at Government House to lay this flattering acknowledgment at the feet of the Viceroy. An exclusively Hindoo and Mussulman deputation, will present an exclusively English composition,—for every line in the address has been written by a man who drew his first breath on English ground, if he has never imbibed English lessons of courage and hatred of *shams*. Willing, but unless tools of natures even baser than their own, the Natives have given us another proof of their inability to comprehend the future that lies before them.

If his lordship sets a value upon the counterfeit, what would he not give it may be asked to possess the reality? It was once within his grasp, but though he made a last bid for it a couple of days since, the coveted treasure has finally eluded his grasp. In the way of compensation, he will have the English manufactured address of the Baboos, and the Bengali speeches of Messrs. Cochrane, Hume, and Piffard. In simulation as in summersaults one good turn deserves another—the tricks of the performers have been numerous and his lordship can take his choice. The white face that its owner has willingly blackened, and the dusky ones who have sacrificed their nationality, are grovelling before him in the dust, let him raise them up and feast them as becomes their deserts.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED,

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSEES, as introductory to the study of the Send-Avesta and the Zoroastrian Religion.

By MARTIN HAUG, DR. PHIL.,

Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College, Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, etc. In one handsome volume, 8vo. cloth.

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*** Subscribers names received at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ½ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ¼ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
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COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.
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Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
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Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
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ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 „ „ Longcloth.
300 „ „ Jacconets.
300 „ „ T Cloths.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.
An Invoice of Earthenware, comprising Muffins, Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Rice Dishes, Cover ditto, Dinner Sets complete, Toilet Sets, &c. &c.
1 Photographic Camera.
1 Case Gig Cloth.
1 „ Grey Dhoties.
20 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
11 Hhds. Porter.

On account of the underwriters.

MD
SR 20 Bags Benares Sugar more or less damaged by Salt water, landed Ex. *Celestial Brees* from Calcutta.
EBS

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the Elphinstone Bunder, a quantity of Teak Timber of various dimensions, well adapted for building purposes.

The Timber is engine Sawn and imported by Messrs. Wallace and Co., and will be put up in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 30 per cent on each lot will be required at the time of sale and the remainder previous to delivery of the purchase, and all purchases must be cleared away within a period to be settled at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND HORSE, BROUGHAM, &c.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his house, Grant Road, near the Theatre, the household furniture, &c. of a gentleman proceeding to England; comprising Dining, Drawing Room, and Toilet Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Dining, Drawing Room and Easy Chairs with and without arms, Cupboards, Clothes and Gown presses, Wash hand Tables, Side Board, Screens, a very handsomely Carved large sized Blackwood four-post Bedstead, Camp and Childrens' ditto, sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, plated ditto, Glass and Queensware, beautiful Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Hanging and Pedestal Argand Lamps, a very superior large sized State Bagatelle Table with India Rubber Cushions complete, a good grand Square German Piano, a pair of large Elaborately Carved Ebony Easy Chairs, a very richly worked Lady's Writing Table, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, brass bound fitted with Bramah locks of better than the usual quality.

China Camphorwood Trunks, Couch, a very handsome Regetta prize Cup, of pure Silver, a quantity of Photographic Kit, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, &c. &c., a Revolver in case, a number of entertaining and instructive Books, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong serviceable one Horse Brougham.
A strong Chesnut Draught Horse, Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder, at 3 P. M the following:—

A PLEASURE BOAT,

Built of Teak, schooner rigged, dimensions 31½ feet by 7½ feet, Copper fastened, with her Mast, Sails, Anchor, &c. as she lies off the Bunder.

A LAUNCH,

Teak built, 27½ feet by 8½ feet, with her Oars, Mast, Yard, Sail, &c. as she lies off the Bunder.

A CUTTER,

Built of Teak, 22 feet by 6¼ feet, with her Mast and Sails as she lies off the Bunder.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of those Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE

Of superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per dozen.
Superior Gauze Flannel, one Rupee per Yard.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 8th March 1862.

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JUST received a fresh Batch of MANILLA CIGARS. Price Rs. 35 per 1000, Cash. Apply to

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ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

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RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

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A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 6th March 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS SATURDAY the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Superior White and Colored Flannel &c. &c.

On account of the concerned,

381 Iron Kegs of White Lead.
895 „ „ Black Paint.
25 „ „ Red do.
25 „ „ Blue do.
23 „ „ Green do.
22 „ „ Yellow do.

AT 1 P. M.

A Bullock Cart with pair of Kanganne Bullocks.
A Grey Mare used for riding or driving.
One English built Buggy (Dennet.)
And any other Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., ON MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY the 10th April next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Carriages and Horses, &c., of the Reverend F. J. SPRING.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated open Carriage, with a pair of good going Bay Arab Harness and Horses, and a Kurrachee Cow.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view from MONDAY the 7th proximo.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF IRONMONGRY, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

In re Dattoo Parpia, an Insolvent. By order of the Official Assignee.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, outside the Fort, in a Godown in the Chawl of Hubibbhoy Ebrahambhoy, near Jackeria's Musjid, the undermentioned, viz. large and small Nails, Hinges, Hooks, Hoes, Pickaxes, Springs Round and Square, Bars, Weights, Scale Beam, Screws, Hand Saws, Dammer Pans, Crow Bars, &c.

Also at a Godown at Khoja's New Musjid, a quantity of Old Iron.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN HILL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th March next, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an excellent airy, and commodious Bungalow belonging to COMMODORE WELLESLEY, C.B., situated in a most delightful spot, amply furnished with Outhouses, Cook-room, &c. &c.

For full particulars, and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, at their Office, in No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BREACH CANDY.

On MONDAY, the 10th March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at Breach Candy, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c, of ROBERT STRONG, Esq., (proceeded to England), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, Vine leaf pattern Decanters, handsome real Old China, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, a set of King's Pattern Silver Ware for 18, handsome Plated Dish Covers, 8 in a set, Round and Oblong Hot Water Curry Dishes, Double branched Candlesticks, Cake and Bread Baskets, Claret Mug, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Stands, Salvers, Dessert Knives, and Forks, "Mappin's Cutlery, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Card, Pier, Dining, Writing, and other Tables, Sofa, Conversation, and Tete a Tete Couches, China Japaned and other Chairs, Tea Poys, a pair of Mahogany Book Cases, Screens, four post Bead-steads, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, a fine full toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by "Broadwood and Sons," Handsome real China Jars, Vases, beautiful collection of Porcelain, Bijanterie, Alabaster Figures, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures in gilt frames, a Handsome English large Drawing-room Brussel Carpet, Real Persian, nearly new Do. two first-rate Musical Boxes, Double Branched Plated Wall Shades, with drops, a number of pairs of China Flower Stands, and Garden Seats, Books, Plants in Tubs, China, and other Pots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English Built Broughman, in excellent order, with a pair of fast trotting first-rate Grey Arab Horses, and Silver Plated Mounted Harness complete, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN Re DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, AN INSOLVENT. BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

On WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the above named Insolvent.

All those three Messuages, Tenements and Premises standing on the Fazendaree ground, belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, situate, lying, and being at Laurence de Lema Street, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Hill belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, on or towards the North by the House of Framjee Dhunjee, and on or towards the South by the House of the late Canjee Chatoor, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement one thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, two of the said Houes are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 16 (the third House not bearing at present any number) together with a well of everlasting sweet water.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Lady's high Cast and Handsome Bay riding Horse, five years old.

A very handsome Gray Galloway, four years old.

Any gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill, or Colaba, proposing to go to Matheran or Mahableshwar during the hot weather, may hear of a tenant for April and May by applying to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th March 1862.

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DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
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Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,

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Finest Flowery Peko, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

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Carte de Visite Portrait framed	3	0
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A fine engraved Portrait of Lord Canning from a Photograph, by Mayall	1	0

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No. XVII, FOR MARCH 1862,

Will appear Tomorrow.

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Pen-and-Ink Pictures of Passing People.—No. VII. "The Homeward Bound."
A Storm.
Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare.—No. III. King Lear.
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Chikulda and the Fort of Gawalghur.
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28, Medow Street, Fort.

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HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

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Printed and published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM BULLOCK at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11 Clements Lane Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.